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VOL. XXIV NO. 51 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936 FOURTEEN PAGES

ROME TO FOLLOW TOKIO LEAD?

ITALIAN VANDALISM AGAIN!

DESSIE, February 27.

Ten Italian bombing 'planes heavily drenched villages near the main road between the Front and Waldia with gas. There was no military damage, but there were several civilian victims. In Kobboraya District a mother, whose baby was only born the night before, was hit by a bomb as she was seeking a hiding place for the infant among the bushes.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE AND SANCTIONS

Govt. Attitude Is One Of Co-operation In Any Collective Action

PARIS, Feb. 27.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers this morning it was decided that Government's attitude to sanctions at Geneva should be the "maintenance of previous engagements". This means co-operation in any collective action. M. Flandin will represent Government at Geneva.—Reuter's Special.

SANCTIONS AND THEIR EFFECT

Govt. Of India Watching Says Foreign Secretary

NEW DELHI, February 27.

Replying to Pt. Pant the Foreign Secretary said the Government of India is not in a position to say what the general effect has been of the application of sanctions against Italy. So far as India is concerned it is too early yet to determine the effect of sanctions on the Indian trade. The Government of India is watching the effect of sanctions on Indian export trade with a view to considering what action if any should be taken in the event of export trade with Italy not being replaced by exports to other countries. There were several supplementary questions.

Pt. Pant: How long will Government continue to watch the effect of sanctions, and suggested will it be two years?

No reply was given.

FRANCO-SOVIET RELATION

Chamber Of Deputies Ratifies Pact By Huge Majority

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The Chamber to-day ratified the Franco-Soviet Pact by a big majority.

The Government previously decided to make the vote a question of confidence. The Pact is still to be ratified by the Senate which is not expected before the general election in March or April.

The voting on the Franco-Soviet Pact was 353 votes to 164.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI ARRIVES AT DELHI ON MAR. 10

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Definite information has been received at the headquarters here of the Harijan Sewak Sangh, that Mahatma Gandhi is arriving here on March 10 by the Grand Trunk Express from Wardha.—United Press.

It has been decided to hold an All-India Radical Youth Conference in Lucknow on the occasion of the Congress session in April next.

No 'Privilege' Outside Council Chamber

SPEAKER'S RULING ON SANT SINGH'S MOTION

Law Does Not Protect Newspaper Publication Of M. L. As' Speeches

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

To-day's Session of the Assembly proved unexpectedly eventful.

Proceedings gained added importance owing to the fact that the President delivered his ruling to-day on Sardar Santsingh's motion on a demand of security from "Abhudyaya" raising the question of privilege.

The text of the ruling which ran into several foolscap pages was ably written, and clearly expounded the legal position. Though the motion was ruled out the President made some weighty observations which would leave a notable mark in the future history of the Assembly.

He laid down that no privilege was attached to publications other than official reports and that the House enjoyed only privileges which were necessary for the proper discharge of duties by members within the Council Chamber.

The President however pointed out that as the legislature was undoubtedly the most important instrument of the Government, effective means should be provided to ensure the conduct of deliberations, without interference and molestation.

He therefore suggested a suitable amendment of rules 6 and 24, besides emphasising that when privilege was violated. the House could, upon proper motion express condemnation, and in suitable cases, make the necessary recommendation to the Governor-General.

NO PRIVILEGE OUTSIDE HOUSE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Assembly, read out his ruling to-day over the question of privilege raised by Sardar Sant Singh. The question referred to the publication in "Abhyudaya" the text of a speech delivered by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya in the Assembly, and the subsequent demand of security for its publication.

Sardar Sant Singh held that by such a demand, the privilege of the members of the Assembly to get their speeches published was affected.

The President held that the freedom of speech was extended only to the Members of the Assembly. It was not extended outside the House, and to newspapers other than official reports. Accordingly, he disallowed the motion of Sardar Sant Singh.

Regarding the question of "privilege", he admitted that the question of privilege had precedence over other business of the House, and somehow time must be found for its discussion, whether on non-official or official day. —United Press.

LIMIT OF 'PRIVILEGE'

Law Does Not Protect Newspaper Publication

NEW DELHI, February 27.

The ruling covered over 2,000 words.

NOT BY ADJOURNMENT.

He declared that privilege could not be raised through adjournment motions, as already ruled by President Patel.

A non-official resolution was not the proper procedure, as there was the risk, of ballot, and urgency would be lost.

Rule 24/A permits discussion of any matter of general public interest, provided the President and the Government member in charge consented. In interpreting the rule, he could not proceed on the assumption that either the President or the Home Member was likely to withhold consent in a proper case. The President, therefore, held that the question of privilege of the nature involved in the notice given by Sardar Sant Singh can be discussed on a motion moved under rule 24/A.

Sardar Sant Singh having brought the motion without conforming to the requirements of that rule, he disallowed the motion.

"BONA-FIDE" CASE.

The President further said when such a motion conforming to the rules would be brought, Government might well be expected to find time for its discussion. The President before giving consent to the discussion must be satisfied that a *prima facie* case of privilege has been made out. When such a case is made out, it will be desirable to refer it to the Committee of Privileges appointed at the commencement of each session, and on its report, the matter should be discussed by the House.

The President after emphasising the importance of protecting the honour and privilege of the Legislature suggested that the Assembly and the Government should consider whether the rules and the standing orders should not be suitably amended, so that difficulties in the way of raising the question of privilege may be removed.

Dealing next with the question of freedom of speech, the President said that the law does not protect publication of any such speech in other than official reports, such as in a newspaper however faithful or *bona fide* such a publication may be.—A.P.

GOODBYE TO NAVAL CONFERENCE

Not Prepared For Any Agreement In Face Of Sanctions

LONDON, February 27.

Italy's departure from the Naval Conference is foreshadowed by an official statement after the meeting between Signor Grandi and Mr. Eden "owing to technical difficulties like the size of battleship and the question of gap between battleship and cruiser as well as on account of difficulties in procedure. The Italian delegation have intimated that they are not prepared at present to enter into a Naval Agreement."

The gap relates to the so-called non-construction area between the largest cruiser of 8,000 tons and the smallest battleship of 20,000 tons. The difficulties in procedure. It is understood, relate to political issues and the existence of sanctions.

It is understood that the Conference contemplates continuing on a Three-Power basis.—Reuter's Special.

AIR ACTION ON BOTH FRONTS

ROME, February 27.

Intense air activity on both the Eritrean and Somali Fronts is reported by Marshal Badoglio. The Eritrean Air Corps bombed the defensive works in Ezba Pass, despite heavy anti-aircraft action.—Reuter's Special.

JINNAH'S TALKS WITH ZAFFAR ALI KHAN

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

There was a revival of the Shahidgunj talks with the arrival this morning of Maulana Zaffarali Khan, who was released after seven months' internment. He had two hours conversations with Mr. Jinnah this afternoon, while the meeting with Mr. Jinnah of all released internees, who are expected here in the course of the day, is fixed for ten to-morrow morning. Mr. Jinnah will be speaking again at Badshahi Mosque after Jumma prayers to-morrow.—A.P.

PAVLOV DEAD

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.

Death has occurred of the famous Soviet Physiologist Pavlov aged 89 years.—Reuter's Special.

PHENHARA FIRING INQUIRY

Defence Counsel Walks Out

PATNA, February 27.

Sensational developments occurred to-day when Mr. Lall Behari Lal, Defence Counsel in the Phenhara Firing Inquiry continued at Motihari from yesterday before Mr. Justice James, retired after submitting a petition which alleged that contrary to expectations that Government would watch the inquiry with open mind, yesterday's proceedings showed that Crown and the S. D. O. had combined together to justify the firing. It was useless, concluded the petition, to participate in the proceedings.

After the application was filed, the Judge remarked:—

"I would have liked your assistance, but it is a matter for you to decide."

Mr. Behari Lal replied: "My lord, we came prepared to assist your lordship in arriving at a correct finding, but circumstances forced us to retire under the clients' instructions. I cannot possibly stay in the Court. Tremendous difficulties we have to encounter in getting the witnesses of the locality to speak the truth. But I cannot ventilate that in the Court, because of the observations of your lordship in certain cases. With your lordship's leave I retire."

Mr. Jaffariman Manuk appeared for the Crown and the S. D. O. who ordered the firing also assisted.—United Press.

Surrender Or Suppression

Supreme War Council's Terms To Japanese Rebels

News from Tokio reports no further development in the situation.

Martial law is in force and Government troops have been reinforced by provincial regiments. The Capital and the Embassies are heavily guarded.

Pacification Problem

Though official reports state that the rebels have agreed to return to their barracks, the Government does not seem to have evolved any definite policy towards the rebels and the problem of pacification, in general.

Tri-Partite Parleys

Tri-partite parleys are going on between the Supreme War Council and the Emperor on the one hand, and the Emperor and Prince Saionji on the other.

"Wait And See" Policy

Division is reported in the ranks of the Supreme War Council, and the War Office itself is following a policy of "wait and see" to ascertain how far the spirit of defection has infected the army.

In the meanwhile, an emergency militarist Fascist Government with a more aggressive Pan-Asiatic policy is predicted in Shanghai circles.

REBELS AGREE TO SURRENDER

TOKIO, Feb. 27.

Surrender of the mutineers was arranged at a conference at the Military Club between three of their leaders and three generals of the Supreme War Council.

The latter gave the option of a peaceful settlement or forcible suppression. Leader then returned to mutineers' headquarters at the Prime Minister's official residence, and an hour later, re-met the War Councillors at the Police Headquarters and informed them that the mutineers would surrender to the commanding officers after returning to the barracks to-morrow.—Reuter.

TOKIO UNDER A PALL OF SNOW

TOKIO, February 27.

The capital is lying under a pall of snow, which is still falling steadily. The sentries outside the palace look frozen. The Embassies are still guarded. The public are bewildered, but nevertheless they are going quietly about their business. The stock exchange remain closed, but the banks are open.—Reuter.

POLICY TOWARDS REBELS

Troops Await General Ueda's Return

TOKIO, February 27.

Following a conference at the Palace, General Ueda has gone to Odawara to obtain the approval of the Chief of the General Staff. Prince Kanin for a policy towards the mutineers. Meanwhile Government troops appear to be taking no action to evict rebels from the positions occupied, and pending General Ueda's return, there is a lull in the situation.—Reuter.

WAR COUNCIL CONVENED

DAIREN, February 27.

Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Grand Chamberlain, who was first reported to have been slightly injured by the rebels is now in a critical condition, according to news filtering from Tokio. The Supreme War Council has been convened, though its own ranks are divided, as it is realised that the most pressing need is to reconcile many army cliques.—Reuter.

EMPEROR'S SECRET DESPATCH

LONDON, February 27.

Japanese censorship continues to be severe. Meagre despatches states that a Naval detachment has been landed at Tokio Bay.

Several provincial regiments have arrived at Tokio to reinforce Government troops. Rebels have evacuated the Ministry of the Interior, and have agreed to return to their barracks at eight to-morrow morning.

Ministers remained at the Imperial Palace, deliberating throughout the night. At the same time, the Supreme War Council is conferring with the Emperor.

It is understood that the Emperor has despatched a confidential envoy to seek the advice of Prince Saionji, the last of the elder statesmen.

The future is in the hands of the War Office who are apparently proceeding cautiously, until they ascertain how far the spirit of defection has pervaded the army, but much also depends on the well-known moderating tendencies of nonagenarian Saionji upon the Emperor.—Reuter.

PRINCE SAIONJI'S NARROW ESCAPE

TOKIO, February 27.

It appears that the assassinations were carefully and secretly planned for a fortnight. It is learned that Prince Saionji, the leading elder statesman narrowly escaped. He got wind of the outbreak, and slipped away before the rebel party reached his country villa.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES

MUTINEERS READY TO SURRENDER

TOKIO: Feb. 27.

The Finance Ministry officially announces that Mr. Takashi is now dead. It is reported that the Mutineers have indicated their willingness to surrender without fighting. All the Government buildings and banks to-day are heavily guarded by soldiers armed with fixed bayonets.

The members of Premier Goto's temporary Cabinet spent the night in the quarters of the Imperial Palace grounds, in order to avoid further attempts at assassination.

According to reports current in Dairen, the situation in Japan is far from settled and the military "patriots" are determined to carry out the assassinations of further Cabinet ministers and

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

JAWAHAR POSTPONES DEPARTURE

LAUSANNE, Feb. 27.

Owing to the set-back in his wife's condition Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has postponed his departure by ten days.—Reuter.

A telegram from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pundit this evening says that he has postponed his departure for India by ten days due to the setback in Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health. This cancels his expected arrival on March 4. He is now expected here on March 14.—A.P.

DEFENCE SUPERVISOR

New Minister To Assist Premier In Work Of Co-ordination

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The appointment of a Minister, probably a whole timer, to assist the Prime Minister in the co-ordination of the Defence Services was announced to-day by Mr. Baldwin in House of Commons. The Minister will act as Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Imperial Defence and the Cabinet Defence Committee.

Although the Prime Minister will retain final responsibility, the New Minister will exercise on behalf of the Premier general supervision of the whole activity of the Committee on Imperial Defence, including the progress of reconditioning plans, preside over the abovenamed Committees in the Premier's absence, personally consult the Chiefs of Staff services and preside over principal supply committees and make recommendations for improving the organisation of the Committee on Imperial Defence.

A Joint Plans Committee representing the three services will be strengthened by three serving officers, while the secretariat of the committee of Imperial Defence will be reinforced. Mr. Baldwin said he was unable to announce yet the name of the co-ordinating Minister.—Reuter's Special.

WHITE PAPER ON DEFENCE

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Defence White Paper will be published on March 4 and the debate will be held in the following week.—Reuter's Special.

NO HARD AND FAST PROGRAMME

LONDON, Feb. 27

"Reuter" understands that it is not contemplated to formulate a hard and fast programme in the White Paper on Defence. The proposals will be in general terms and the extent of the pace of the new provisions will not be decided in advance.

No definite arrangements have yet been made regarding method of financing the expansion. It is understood that the Government will have to devise means of increasing the supply of skilled labour required by the programme.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb 27.

Death has occurred of Mr. F. F. Monk, ex-Principal of Saint Stephens College, Delhi.—Reuter's Special.

Mons. Gaetan Foukuet, a renowned journalist connected with the French daily, "Paris-Soir", has come here for a few months' stay at Santiniketan. This is his second visit the first one being in December 1934 when he was especially sent here by the Association des Amis de Tagore with the greetings of homage of the youth of France to Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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Wanted respectable and active persons to influence Life Asurance business for Central Provinces, Berar, Khandesh and Central India for a leading old Company. Liberal terms. Representative shortly touring the province. Apply sharp. Box No. 2717, "Bombay Chronicle."

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12. TO BE LET.

To Let Room and Office and Godown in cheap rent in good condition. See Mahavir Building 71C-79, Homji Street, Fort, Owner Tele. 25543. (5680).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To be let, Commodious and well-ventilated, single rooms, rent Rs. 9 to 12 p.m. Opposite Dadar G. I. P. Railway Station, Naigaum Cross Road. Apply Mehta, Madhowji Thakersey Estate. (5683).

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Cotton Consultant, Advice free on application, Phone No. 25249. Prudential Cotton Trading Co., 177, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Well established dispensary of eight years' standing with Surgical Instruments, counter partition and furniture, reasonable offers invited. See in person H. R. Joglekar, 15, Nehru Road, Vile Parle. (5677).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Vijaysinh Thakarsi & Co., Insurance Tourist & Commission Agents and Advertisement Consultants, request correspondence from reliable firms and persons for business and advice. Apply Manager, Box 801, G.P.O. (5690).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

Our establishment will be CLOSED on 27th, 28th and 29th instant on account of annual stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Department will, however, remain open, as usual. N. POWELL & CO. LTD., Bombay 4.

2703.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from 1st January, 1936, the Electric Cable & Machinery Co., Ltd., having its registered office at 45-47, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, have taken over the assets, liabilities, stock-in-trade and management of the business hitherto carried on in partnership by Mr. S. M. Pavri and Mr. K. N. Chari under the name and style of the Electric Cable & Machinery Co. All payments to be made by the above partnership will now be made by the Electric Cable & Machinery Co., Ltd., and all payments due to the above partnership are now payable to the Electric Cable & Machinery Co., Ltd.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1936.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA,
Attorneys for the Electric Cable & Machinery Co., Ltd.
2721

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BENNETT AND CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF 3 SERVICEABLE PRINTING MACHINES WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from the Commercial Printing Press, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 28th February 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Press premises at 105, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort:—

1 Quad Demy Machine with flyers by D. Payne & Co.

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A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

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The retail Sale of Phonographs, records and furniture of Brunswick Salon, Churchgate Street, will be on for whole day TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at rock bottom prices. 10" Records at Rs. 3 and 12" Records at 4-8 per dozen.

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Mridang accompaniment by
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and
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at
PEOPLE'S
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Pt. Rameshchandra
Booking at the School of Indian Music, Benham Hall Lane, daily from 5 to 7 p.m.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUES BANK OF INDIA

Govt's Liability On Forged Promissory Note, An Issue At Stake

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court is now engaged in hearing an important suit involving the question of the Government's liability on a forged promissory note which had been renewed by the Public Debt Office.

The suit is filed by the Secretary of State for India against the Bank of India.

A promissory note of Rs. 5,000 endorsed in favour of the defendant Bank was passed on to the Bank which, in its turn, presented it to the Public Debt Office for renewal.

The Superintendent of the Public Debt Office cancelled the old note and issued a renewed note of the like amount.

A FORGED ENDORSEMENT?

Subsequently it was found that the old note of which the real owner was one Gangabai bore an endorsement purporting to have been made by her in favour of one S. R. Acharya who had really forged the endorsement. Acharya then endorsed it in favour of the Bank which accepted it and later passed on to the Public Debt Office for renewal as stated above.

Thereafter Acharya was convicted of forgery in respect of the said endorsement and sentenced by the High Court Sessions.

Subsequently Gangabai filed a suit against the Secretary of State to recover the amount of the note and obtained a decree for Rs. 5,016-4-9 with costs and interest.

The Secretary of State then filed this suit against the [illegible] claiming the amount of the [illegible] ree on the ground that the [illegible] no consideration and, the the Government were entit[illegible] the renewed note or its valu[illegible]

BANK DENIES LIABILITY.

The defendant bank den[illegible] their liability, stating that [illegible] der the Indian Securities [illegible] the plaintiff representing [illegible] Government was stopped [illegible] challenging the defendant's [illegible] to the note, because, when [illegible] newing the note the Superin[illegible] ent of the Public Debt [illegible] was satisfied as regards the [illegible] fendant's title to the note.

The Bank further con[illegible] that under the Act all risks [illegible] the genuineness of the end[illegible] ment on the note surrender[illegible] the Public Debt Office fell [illegible] the Government, because [illegible] object of the Act was that [illegible] renewed note should constit[illegible] good marketable security [illegible] from any defect which migh[illegible] fect the title to the original [illegible] which was surrendered for [illegible] newal.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARTS URGED

Bombay Circle's Plan For Permanent Academy

A reception was held on Sunday afternoon at Aiwane Rafat Malabar Hill by The Three Arts Circle in connection with the project for the establishment of a permanent Three Arts Academy (Daruloloon) in Bombay

The guests of honour were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ryder and the large and distinguished gathering included: H. H. the Begum of Janjira, H.R. H. Princess Salma, Sultan of Turkey, Dr. Osman, H. E. the Consul-General of Royal Afghanistan and H. H. the Begum Salulen of Savanur and Princess, Raja Bahadur and Rani Nasuruddeen, the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz, B. Tyaliji, Rao Bahadur Suba Rao of Mysore, Kazi Kaburuddeen, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kennedy, Mr. F. C. Nissen, Major John, Mr. H. B. Tyaliji and Kersandas Maoji.

Atiya Begum Saheba the founder and permanent chairman of the Three Arts Circle in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Ryder, pointed out that in spite of the many efforts made to promulgate the cause of peace among the nations, these efforts were unavailing owing to dissensions and lack of unity amongst the very people who were endeavouring to bring about world peace. Only through the development and manifestation of The Arts could true peace and unity be brought about, and it was with this ideal that those working for the establishment of the Three Arts Academy were actuated.

In this connection Atiya Begum Saheba paid tribute to the work of Mr. Jack Ryder who, was devoting his time and also helping financially in this project.

Dr. Mulbagala elaborated Atiya Begum Saheba's remarks in a short but inspiring address.

A programme of both Eastern and Western music was provided for the guests.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
TO-MORROW
'LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER'
By SPECIAL REQUEST.
ONE MORE SHOW
On SUNDAY, 1st March:
At 10-30 A. M.
SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
"ALLI-ARJUNA"
Featuring:
ARYAGANA, K. S. ANANTHA NARAYANA IYER.
AT
PLAZA

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZET[illegible]

Notification Of Civil Appointments

The following notifications h[illegible] been made:—

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, Additio[illegible] Judicial Commissioner of Sind[illegible] granted leave for two months [illegible] twenty-three days from the [illegible] March 1936.

Mr. Justice Faiz Badrud[illegible] Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, is to [illegible] as an Additional Judge of [illegible] High Court of Judicature at Bo[illegible] bay, from the 1st March to the 1[illegible] June 1936, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, is to offici[illegible] temporarily as District and S[illegible] sions Judge, Poona, and Agent fo[illegible] Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., deceased, pending further orders.

During the period Mr. D. N. Chiplunkar officiates as Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S. is to hold charge of the duties of Medical Officer, Yeravda Central Prison, in addition to his own duties as officiating Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. N. M. Kamte, pending further orders.

Mr. N. M. Kamte, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. M. R. Price proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted leave.

Mr. J. Booth, I.C.S., is granted leave for eight months.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Chief Engineer in Sind, is granted leave.

Mr. Divakar Bhai Naik, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire with effect from 5th May 1936.

NEW DISPENSARY FOR MATUNGA

Under the personal supervision of Dr. R. R. Thakar, an Anglo-Homoeo-Aurvedic charitable dispensary, which was contemplated since long will be very shortly opened in Devshi Meghjee Building, ground floor, situated at Matunga G.I.P. Rly., Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay will be requested to perform the opening ceremony of the same.

The staff has been already appointed and special arrangements for urgent operations and hospital fecilities are also under contemplation and the following doctors have kindly consented to help the institution by rendering their free services at the fixed hours: 1 Surgeon J. D.Dhruve, F.R.C.S. Lond: 2 Dr. D.G. Vyas D.O.M.S. 'Lond' 3. Dr. N.B. Kotak, L.M.S. and M.R.C.P. 'Edin' L.M. 'Dub' F.R.F.P.S. 'Glas', 4 Dr. Bhajiwala, M.S. 5 Dr. A.M. Tripathi, D.M.R.E. 'Lond' 6 Dr. S.H. Oomrigar, L.D.S.R.C.S. 'Lond', 7 Dr. R.R. Thakar 8 Dr. K.R. Thakar, L.C.P.S., 'Cal' 9 Dr. Miss Goreker, H.M.S. 'Cal' etc.

The Reception Committee includes the following members:—President, Shriman Sheth Shree Meghjee Sojpal. Vice-president Dr. R.R. Thakar, the Secretary Dr. K.R. Thakar.

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the Old Boys' Association, Benares Hindu University will take place on Monday (2nd March) on the occasion of the Convocation of the University. The Business meeting will be held at 6 p.m. in the Convocation pandal, and the Old Boys' dinner at 8 p.m. in the Central Hindu College Common Room.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

ON THE ROAD

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIME

When a sailor was recently convicted of reckless driving in a small American State, he was sentenced to copy in legible longhand a 3,000-word article on the disaster which over-takes careless drivers.

Another motorist was ordered to attend the police traffic school once a month for six months and to copy out several times an article entitled "And Sudden Death."

* * * *

AND REWARDS FOR GOOD DRIVERS

It is a chance to hear someone say a word in praise of the efficient driver, and Count von Helldorf, Prefect of Police in Berlin, set an example by insisting that it is not enough that bad drivers be punished, but good drivers must be rewarded. Orders have therefore been given for gold and silver-plated medals to be struck and no doubt we shall hear more about this idea in the future.

* * * *

AGE AND SPEED

Motorists over 40 are generally careful; those between the ages of 17 and 30 were reckless and had no regard for speed, said the chief constable of Cardiff recently.

* * * *

LIONS AT PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS.

In Kruger National Park, East Transvaal, lions don't care two hoots about motorcars, and motorists are warned that they must give way to the king of the forest, "and where lying on the roadway, motorists must slow down and, if need, stop until they move off," run instructions. Advice is also given to nervous motorists to remain calm when lions glare at them!

* * * *

"CHANGE"

Two high-grade cars and plenty of swagger about their own bearing enabled two men to work a clever trick on a licensee in the Doncaster district. Some time after the first man had drawn up in his resplendent car and obtained change for two five-pound notes, the second stranger arrived with a smart vehicle and, posing as a detective, indicated that the notes were suspected to be forgeries and said he wanted to examine them. Having got hold of the notes, he sent the licensee away on some pretext or other, and when the licensee returned he found both "detective" and notes had vanished.

* * * *

MORE NEW CARS IN IRELAND.

The number of private cars registered in Northern Ireland, for the month of November, 1935, was 479, against 383 for November, 1934. An analysis of makes of the number registered for the first time in November last shows that there were 179 Morris, 98 Austin, 47 Ford, 44 Hillman, 33 Standard, 17 Vauxhall, 13 Riley, 12 Wolseley, 10 Singer, 7 Rover, 3 each Fiat, Humber and Jowett, and 1 each Alvis, Buick, Citroen, Crossley, Dodge, Lanchester, Mercedes-Benz, M.G., Renault and SS.

* * * *

VETERAN FOR BOSTON MUSEUM.

A Panhard, manufactured in 1893, has been bought from Mr. John Bryce, of Lanark, on behalf of the Museum of Automotive Conveyance, Boston, U.S.A. It will probably be shipped across the Atlantic early in 1936. The car has been in Lanark for 35 years.

W.I.A.A.

TREASURE--- HUNT

MARCH 11th 9-30 p. m.

Entrance Fee Per Car:—
Member Rs. 2/-
Non-Member Rs. 6/-

GREAT FUN
COME ALONG

SPECIAL PRIZES:
Rs. 25, 15 & 10.

Entries close
BOMBAY—March 5th
OUTSTATION—March 7th
LATE ENTRIES RS. 2 EXTRA.

Big Airport Built At Frankfort

Zeppelins And Aeroplanes Provided With Accommodation

The new Central Air Port for Zeppelins and other air craft at Frankfort-on-the-Main is nearing completion. When ready, it will be a very important centre not only for Frankfort and the surrounding region of the Rhine and Main valleys, but also for European and Trans-Atlantic traffic generally. It lies in the sheltered lowland country of the Rhine-Main basin, at the junction of the North-South Reich Motor Road (Frankfort-Mannheim Division) and the East-West Road (Wuerzburg-Mayence Division). The important traffic routes Paris-Frankfort-Berlin, and North Sea-Rhine-Main-Danube also pass through the Frankfort Air Port and the new built Zeppelin will start from here on its regular voyages to America.

ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL!

The work of constructing the Air Port has been carried out in a most comprehensive scale. After clearing the ground on this enormous quadrangle of 280 hectares, the landing and starting field was levelled off and seeded with new grass. An artificial irrigation system has been installed, by means of which the entire area can be watered with an artificial rainfall of 20 millimeters in the course of a week. The take-off place for planes is 120 meters square and is covered with a flooring under which has been constructed a complete system of pipe-lines to supply the planes with oil, benzine, and water. There are also, of course, commodious rooms for the various services connected with the port, such as Post Office, Customs, Administration and Inspector's Offices. Nearby, a tower has been erected with every modern improvement for the maintenance of a weather bureau, a radio station, and a news service. The hangar is 60 meters long by 30 wide, and can accommodate 25 planes. Special mention should also be made of the technically perfect lighting system at the port. It consists of Neon-lighting, and the individual lamps set in an angle throw their rays so that the points of the agles converge at the landing field. The tower is equipped with a guiding light, and on the landing place itself are three powerful landing lights. The starting field is lighted by means of searchlights.

ZEPPELIN PORT.

The greatest amount of interest, however, may be said to centre around the new aerodrome which is being built at the Frankfort Port for the Zeppelins. Near the edge of the woods, the steel frame-work of the spacious shed rises 56 meters into the air. With a length of 275 meters, a width of 50 meters, and a height of 56 meters, it will be the largest in the world. 2,500 tons of steel have been needed for its construction, and over 750,000 rivets have been driven into its frame. In front of the entrance, a railway track has been laid for the so-called "stern-cars" to which the stern of the airship is made fast, while its bow is anchored to a movable anchor-mast.

The arrangement of this track and anchor-mast make a landing possible. A gas supply plant like the one at Friedrichshafen will not be necessary at Frankfort, as the hydrogen gas required to fill the airship will be transported through a pipe-line from the I. G. Dye Works at Hoechst 8½ kilometers away. Here it will be stored under compression in 340 large steel containers, and two special compressors will be used to load it into the gas compartments of the ship.

1,000.

The Heinkel Aeroplane Works at Rostok, Germany, has just completed its 1,000th aeroplane in thirteen years.

AMCO BATTERIES

A challange to
FOREIGN MAKES.

Ask your dealer for one

Sole Distributors:
THE NATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., (India) LTD.
Post Box 381 Bombay, 137 Delhi.

Flying Over Himalayas To Gilgit

Pilot Relates Interesting Incidents On A Charter Flight

Several interesting charter flights have recently been undertaken by the Indian National Airways. The following is the account of a flight to Gilgit in the Himalayas written by the pilot, Capt. G. R. Jackson which will be read with interest not only because of the aerial transport possibilities which it indicates but also for the engrossing details of the magnificent route which lay over the mighty snow-covered Himalayas.

By *Captain G. R. Jackson*

Apart from the ubiquitous Royal Air Force, the North-West Frontier Districts of India have hitherto remained a closed book to aviation in India. It was with considerable pleasure, therefore, that the writer, as a Pilot in Indian National Airways, received orders to fly Avro X VT-ACT to Gilgit for the purpose of bringing Sir Eric Teichmann down to Delhi.

Sir Eric, as most people know, is a leading authority on China and had made the long overland journey from Peking via Urumuchi and Kashgar to Gilgit by lorry and caravan, only to find that the passes leading from Gilgit Agency to Kashmir were practically impassable with deep snow. A further 3 or 4 weeks' journey being undesirable, the Government decided to arrange for the concluding stage of the journey to be completed by air.

CARRYING FRUIT TREES!

Rawalpindi was chosen as the jumping off place for the trip, since it was the nearest source of supply of Aviation Spirit, and we accordingly flew up to Rawalpindi aerodrome on the 13th of January. The all-up weight of the aircraft was an important consideration, as Gilgit is well over 5,000 feet above sea level, and it was therefore necessary to exercise the greatest care in arranging the load to be carried. It was, however, possible to include a consignment of fruit trees, which, it is hoped, will eventually provide the good people of Gilgit with a pleasant variation in their diet.

Weather reports received on the morning of the 14th through the good offices of the R. A. F. and the Political Agent, Gilgit, were not very encouraging, but there seemed a chance of getting through the worst of the weather before crossing the really high ground, and I decided to make an attempt. Taking off at 10-00 hours, a few minutes were spent in circling the aerodrome to gain height before making for the hills near Murree which range up to 6,000 feet or so. The climbing performance of the Avro is extraordinary and Murree was passed at over 9,000 feet, although only a comparatively few miles from Rawalpindi.

INITIAL REBUFF

On crossing the first ridge, the weather ahead was found to be far from good, although the higher peaks of over 15,000 fet seemed to be sunlit. Unfortunately, as we progressed, the clouds thickened until visibility became poor and very cold rain was encountered. A rough check on temperature was devised by the somewhat low expedient of spitting on the windscreen, and when freezing point was reached at about 12,000 feet, I decided that there was grave danger of ice formation on the wings, as the rain continued. With the next few minutes, ice began to form on the landing light brackets and a thin streak appeared along the leading edge of the main 'planes. Since it was impossible to climb quickly to a greater height, and equally out of the question to come lower because of the hills, it was unfortunately, necessary to return to Rawalpindi.

Our disappointment at the failure was rendered less painful by the almost overwhelming hospitality of the Royal Air Force—always excellent hosts, as any of their visitors will testify.

INDESCRIBABLE BEAUTY

The following morning broke clear and cloudless, and the weather reports were uniformly good. As before, a start was made at about 10 and again the Avro X put up an excellent exhibition of climbing. The first really high ridge was encountered at about 100 miles from the start. It is about 16,000 feet and runs eastwards from the Indus Valley from which it rises practically sheer. The Indus itself is a remarkable colour, being, in common with most snow-fed rivers, of an attractive acquamarine shade. A reasonable operating height seemed to be about 14,000 feet, and having reached this level we proceeded to follow the Indus Valley. It is, of course, possible to cut off many corners, but the great height of the surrounding hills makes it necessary to keep fairly closely to the valley. The scenery after passing this point becomes simply indescribable. The hills and ridges up to about 13,000 or 14,000 feet are largely covered with some kind of firs or pines, and everything over 10,000 feet was deep in snow.

One was chiefly impressed by the almost savagely abrupt precipices and ridges, and the extreme contrast of the brilliantly sunlit show fields and the dim blue shadowed valleys below. No doubt a few more million of years of frost and rain will tone down the roughness of these hills to a softer outline, but at the moment their ruggedness is almost terrifying, the sharp pinnacle of Dubuni (20,000 feet) being a good example.

NANGA PARBAT

On rounding the corner where the Indus flows practically due East to West, Nanga Parbat itself came into full view. A large portion of this 27,000 feet giant seems to consist of nearly vertical ice-clad cliffs, and it is not surprising that it has remained as yet unclimbed. The cold now became intense, and one very much regretted the absence of a thermometer to take some temperature readings.

ARRIVAL AT GILGIT

The Indus Valley widens considerably from here to Chilas Fort, where there is an emergency landing ground, and there are many comfortingly large gravel flats on which one might manage a forced landing in case of necessity. With Chilas Fort passed, it was possible to reduce height preparatory to landing at Gilgit, which is some 50 miles further up the valley, and I accordingly throttled

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1)

1936 Berlin Automobile Exhibition

New Car To Cost 800 Rupees Only

(From A Correspondent)

The Berlin Automobile and Motor Cycle Exhibition of 1936 is again an international exhibition, even if the products of the German motor vehicle industry naturally predominate. Some sections of the Exhibition have been converted this time into an extensive transport show which provides a survey of the development of the means of transport in the course of time and especially during the last 100 years. Three years ago, when Hitler personally opened the Automobile Exhibition for the first time, he said that complete success could only be achieved by a general motorisation of the nation. He added: "For only when we succeed in getting the general public to take up this new means of transport its national, economic and also social usefulness will be indisputable." In the interval the motorisation of the German nation has made remarkable progress.

A CHEAP POPULAR CAR.

In his speech opening the Berlin Automobile Exhibition 1936, Adolf Hitler broached three questions which have so far not been the subject of public discussion in Germany: (1) the question of a

(Continued on page 10 Col. 5.)

IN THE AIR

HOURLY!

American aviation interests are considering the possibilities of introducing an hourly Trans-Atlantic Aeroplane Service between New York and Europe. Giant seaplanes would be used and a charge of about £80 would be made for a single fare.

* * * *

AIR ARMY.

A plan to form an Auxiliary Air Force has been sent to the Singapore Legislative Council. It will be the first citizen corps of the kind in any British Colony.

* * * *

O'ER THE SEA.

Mr. O'Hara, a New Zealander, has just flown across the Tasman Sea, a distance of 1,400 miles, from Australia to New Zealand.

* * * *

FREE.

Holland is the only European country at present that does not make an extra-charge for letters carried by air within Europe.

* * * *

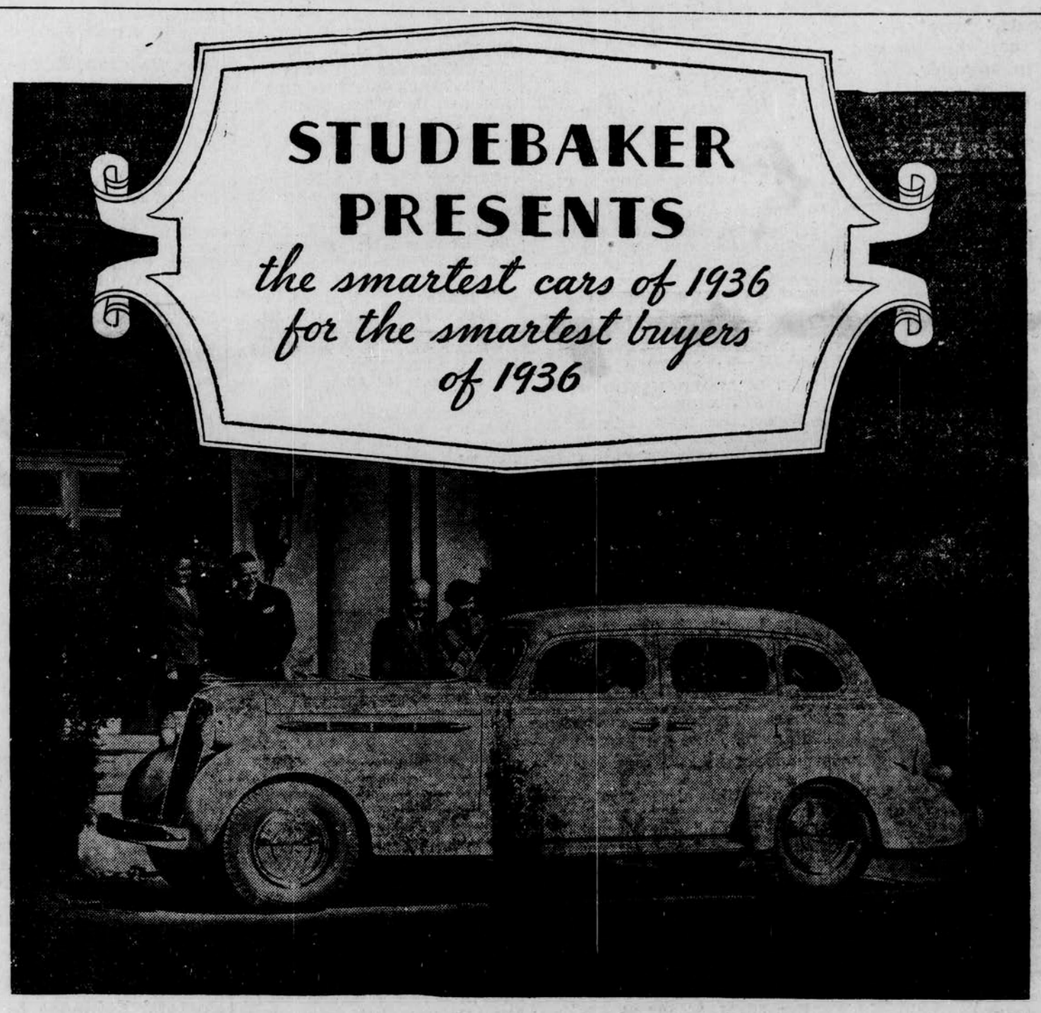
FLEA'S FATHER.

The "Legion of Honour" has been awarded to M. Henri Mignet, the inventor of the "Flying Flea" aeroplane.

* * * *

ALTITUDE!

The Danish Air Force is building eighteen "Gauntlet" fighter aeroplanes. They are capable of climbing to 20,000 feet in less than nine minutes.



16 NEW BEAUTY FEATURES....
34 NEW COMFORT FEATURES..
14 NEW ECONOMY FEATURES..
21 NEW PERFORMANCE FEATURES
12 NEW SAFETY FEATURES....

STUDEBAKER proudly releases for your examination and demonstration the two finest cars in its history . . . a matchless new Dictator Six : : : an incomparable new President Eight.

Singularly beautiful, impressively big, masterfully powered, and almost unbelievably economical, each of these new 1936 Champions is easily the finest car of its type that ever bore the Studebaker name.

Each offers the greatest combination of luxurious spaciousness and scientifically cradled locomotion motoring has known : : : and the complete safety of steel walls, steel floors, steel doors, steel cowls, steel pillars and steel roofs. Each has feather-touch hydraulic brakes that bring you to a smooth straight-line stop from top speed faster than any other car. Each has the finest triple insulation against heat, cold and noise ever used in a car.

Won't you invest an hour of your time in going over either or both of these great new Champions? You'll call it time well spent, we promise you. You'll find both the new Dictator and the President—in various body styles—at our showrooms now.

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12-A, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
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Royal Opera House

TO-DAY

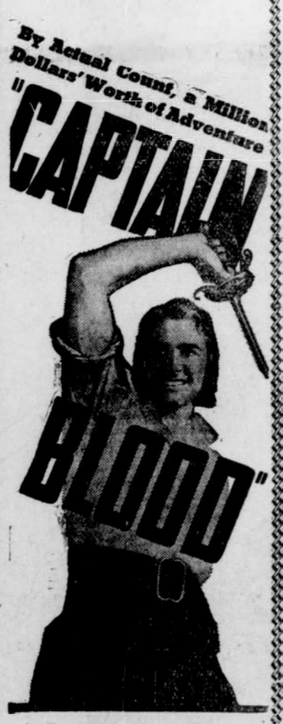
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Join the Navy
And See the Whirl of Mirth, Melody and Middies in the Navy's 'Flirtation Walk'!
DICK POWELL
and
RUBY KEELER
Shipmates Forever
LEWIS STONE · ROSS ALEXANDER
A Cosmopolitan Production
A First National Picture

All seats, except As. 4 seats, can be booked in advance.

Telephone booking for As. 9 Seats is not Accepted

SATURDAY NEXT



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ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
LIONEL ATWILL
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A Cosmopolitan Production
A First National Picture

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PLANS OPEN

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Class Stayers Will Contest Byculla Club And Turf Club Cups

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.
THE TOWN PLATE (Div. II).
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,500: Second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Krishna 9-1; Rushdi 9-1; Danger 8-13; Imperial 8-11; Rustom 8-7; Al Ghazi 8-7; Zoolum 8-6, Muhaisin 8-2; Money Order 8-1; Havana 8-0; Sunspot 8-0; Mosul King 7-10; Laffy 7-7 and Nayazi 7-7.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.
THE MORLAND PLATE (Div. II).
DISTANCE—1 MILE

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Grayfon 9-0; Flinty 8-8; Glen Gowan 8-7; Solar Barn 8-7; Raghubeer 8-6; Turlogh 8-5; Kilfinane 8-1; Doreda 8-0; Mr. Pip 8-0; Marseilles 7-7 and It 7-4.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.
THE MORLAND PLATE (Div. I).
DISTANCE—1 MILE

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Garter Princess 9-1; Quick Image 8-9; Sherwood 8-6; Cybo 8-6; Ballylinch 8-4; Pratap Sinha 8-4; Myrrh 8-4; Tacema 8-3; Aurangzebe 8-2; Essex Lad 7-10 and Argyll 7-10.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.
THE MANTON PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Vauntry 9-4; Centoi 9-0; Redress 8-12; Argo's Heir 8-11; Beautaur 8-10; Grecian Orb 8-9; Staff Officer 8-8; Berrydale 8-8; Himat 8-7; Woolworth 8-6; Cartoon 8-6; Teller 8-4; Karaway 8-3; Provence Rose 8-0; Ramillies 7-4 and Permarch 7-0.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.
THE LLOYD HANDICAP.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II which have not won a race value Rs. 20,000 or over.

Cercello 9-2; Hesperitus 8-7; Dinos 8-6; Talk 9-0; Dr. Strabismus 8-12; Private Seal 8-8; Maid of Orleans 8-6; Fearless Prince 8-5; Woolworth 8-4; Le Mont Chevalier 8-4; Pin Money 8-4; Pompidhor 8-3 and Myron 7-5.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.
THE TURF CLUB CUP.
DISTANCE—1-3/4 MILES.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000; or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 12,000, from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Al Hami' 9-4; Jahan Ara 8-12; Legion of Honour 8-11; Sarsam 7-6; Arab Queen 8-10; Tamim 8-4; Ghaflah 8-0; Bushboos 8-3; Saifuldowla 8-2; Hamra Nafea 8-1; Jai Bhawani II 7-9; Nassirwan 7-10; Fiery Face 7-7 and Zozan 7-4.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.
THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.
DISTANCE—1-3/4 MILES.

A Cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 25,500, from the Fund Winner, the Cup and Rs. 17,000; second, Rs, 6,000; third, Rs. 2,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mas d'Antibes 9-5; Tolerate 9-0; Silver Plated 8-10; Rivalli 8-10; Robert 7-8; Clicquot 8-5; Shaphir 8-5; Complet 8-4; Camping 7-13; Winalittle 7-7; Corcy 7-7 and Dr. Strabismus 7-4.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.
THE MANSFIELD PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Zuyder Zee 9-7; Pougatchev 9-4; Diamond Shower 9-4; Thermometer 7-5; Bay Monk 8-4; Black Peril 8-0; Chou Rose 7-11; Jim Thomas 7-11; Melason 7-9; Goolash 7-7 and Heritage 7-0.

9th Race: 6-30 p. m.
THE TOWN PLATE (Div. I).
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Burgess 9-7; Baden 8-3; Karam Allah 9-7; White Flower 9-4; Vershan 9-1; Rajput 8-10; Adhba II 8-6; Funny Face 8-5; Mujbil Hatim 8-5; Shogat Aziz 8-4; Aziza 7-8; Blanche 8-4; Green Lawn 8-1; Farhan Pasha 7-13; The Duke 7-12; Pasha 7-11; Al Hazar 7-11; Iraq Gift 7-7; Happy King 7-7; Queen Singer 7-7; Argonaut 7-4; and No Limit 7-0.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

First Match Between Hindus And Muslims On Dec. 19, 20 and 21

At a meeting of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee held on Thursday evening the following fixtures were announced for the ensuing season.

1st MATCH:—

Hindus vs. Muslims: Dec. 19, 20, and 21.

2nd MATCH:—

European vs. Parsis: Dec. 22, 23, and 24.

FINALS:—

Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

MOTOR SPORTS AND COMPETITIONS

Programme To Be Opened On March 11

At an informal meeting of the members of the W. I. A. A., which was recently held at Green's Restaurant, it was decided to revive the Motor Sports and Competitions, which had once formed so popular and interesting an item on social side of the Association's activities.

A Sub-Committee was duly appointed and assembled at the Association's Headquarters on Monday, the 17th to decide the form and details of the Sports to be held in the near future. Mr. Sell, the Chairman, after briefly outlining the discussions at the informal evening meeting, called for opinions as to whether the first of the Sports should compromise a solo picnic or a picnic combined with something else. The idea of the solo picnic did not meet with approval, but a picnic as part of a one-day competition was very popular. Owing, however, to the shortness of time available for obtaining the necessary official sanctions to a run outside Bombay and for the preparation of the many details which such a run involves, it was decided to open the programme with a Treasure Hunt to be held at 9-30 p.m. on March 11, the starting-point being the Headquarters of the Association at 8, Queen's Road; and it was requested that all those who intended competing should send in their entries as soon as possible, at the latest by the 5th of March. The entrance fee decided upon was Rs. 2 per head and there will be three prizes consisting of 25, 15 and 10 gallons of petrol.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY BEGINS ON MARCH 7

Teams Expected From Rawalpindi, Manavadar And Karachi

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will commence on March 7. This is the fortieth anniversary of the premier hockey tournament in India, which attracts first class, teams from all parts of the country. Entries are expected from Manavadar, Bhopal, Karachi, Ajmere, Kirkee, Poona and Kirpa Ram's XI from Rawalpindi. If the Chinsurah Woodburn Club, 8th Field Brigade R. A. Mhow, and Dr. Mallick Memorial Club from Vizagapatam decide to participate, Bombay hockey fans should witness play of a very high standard.

Entries close on Saturday, February 29, and the draw will take place on March 3. The usual rates of admission will be charged for men, but special concession rates have been fixed for ladies and children's season tickets.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of Indian Music. 2-0 p.m. Lunch Hour Selections. 3-0 p.m. School Broadcasting. 3-45 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. Conducted by Dinker Rao Ammembal. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. 7-30 p.m. The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. The V. U. B. Indian Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. Humour and Laughter. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "A day in the life of a Dentist." Dr. D. H. Davison. 10 p.m. Violin and Cello Recital. Mehli N. Mehta. (Violin). E. Verga (Cello). 11-0 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Under Big Ben" A talk by Howard Marshall. 7-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-50 p.m. The Composer at the Pianoforte—3; John Ireland. A recital of John Ireland's songs, sung by Alfred Read (Baritone.) Accompanied by the composer. 8-15 p.m. BBC Variety Orchestra. 9-15 p.m. Variety: "How's That?" An entertainment. 10-00 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Viennese Waltzes. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p. m. Time Signal SB. The Military Band of the East Indian Railway Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceneraft and rivercrafts (if any). 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students by Nripen Chatterjee. 2-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded.) 3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Time Signal. Talk by Kamal Bose. 5-51 p.m. An Empire Programme Relayed from Daventry. 6-51 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.) 7-6 p.m. SB. Indian Theatrical Night. "Shodhe Bodhe." 10-6 p.m. SB. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English). 10-21 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Gour Sarang. 1-15 p.m. Panna. Punjabi Songs. 1-30 p.m. "Man ki good ke School." Mohtarama Khwaja Bano Sahiba. 1-45 p.m. Panna. Ghazal. 2-0 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar. 2-10 p.m. Panna. Ghazals. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

6-0 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. Malkauns. 6-15 p.m. Brindar Singh. Bhajans 6-35 p.m. Nawab Jan of Ambala. Dadra. 6-45 p.m. Farhad. Clarionet. Behag. 6-50 p.m. Sajjad Sarwar Niazi. Ghazals. 7-30 p.m. Dr. M. A. Ansari. "Sihhat." 7-45 p.m. Hira Bai of Lahore. Khayal. 8-45 p.m. Sajjad Sarwar Niazi. Geets. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Why Biography? Mr. M. W. Yeatts, I.C.S. 10-0 p.m. English Records. 10-15 p.m. The Marina Hotel Viennese Orchestra. Light Classical Programme 11-0 p.m. Close down.

RENT COLLECTOR ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Thursday

The sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine (in default 4 months' more) passed by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, on Gopalji Bhavanji Dave was quashed in appeal by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court to-day.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant and Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The appellant was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 18,301. He was in the service of the complainant Gordhandas T. Mangaldas as a bill-collector and a cashier, and it was alleged that he had misappropriated the above amount out of the rent collected from his master's tenants between January 1931 and October 1934.

On October 20, 1934 the appellant went on leave and did not return. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant who, on having the books examined was alleged to have discovered embezzlement, amounting to Rs. 47,572. The present case, however, was in respect of Rs. 18,301.

In the course of their judgment, their Lordships observed that the evidence given by the complainant's tenants went in favour of the appellant to some extent.

Moreover, the appellant had shown in the cash-book and the rent-register a larger amount than he had collected as rent.

His own explanation was that he had done so in order to show the value of his master's properties at a higher figure than they were actually worth.

If he had had any dishonest intention, he would not have made entries of higher amounts than his collections.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances, their Lordships held that the charge against the appellant could not be sustained.

Doctors' Evidence In Trunk Murder Case

Two Doctors were produced as prosecution witnesses at the resumed hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the "Trunk Murder Case," in which Ratilal Virchand Shah, a diamond broker and his brother are charged with the murder of Kanayalal Amritlal Shah, a young diamond broker, in their house at Abdul Rehman Street on December 22 last.

Dr. Jehangir Wadia, Resident Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital, stated that the first accused was brought to the hospital by the police and he examined him.

He had an incised wound on his hand and some scratches, which may have been caused by nails protruding from a cane chair. These injuries might have been caused in a scuffle between the two men.

Dr. S. P. Rege, Assistant Police Surgeon, stated that he examined the body of the deceased Kanayalal and found 17 injuries on it. Death, in his opinion, was caused by strangulation. He described the injuries on the deceased and how they might have been caused.

Two diamond brokers gave evidence in regard to property entrusted by them to the deceased.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

AUDIT DEPT. FOR MUNICIPALITY

Law And Revenue Committee Recommend Substitute For Present System

An independent audit department under the control of the Standing Committee and merging therein the Test Audit Officer's department is recommended by the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, which will be considered by the Municipal Corporation shortly.

The Committee inter alia recommends:—

(a) That an independent Audit Department under the control of the Standing Committee be created for carrying out the audit of the Municipal accounts in substitution of the present system of the audit of accounts by the Municipal Auditors appointed by the Corporation.

(b) That the work of Revenue Audit at present done by the Chief Accountant's Office be transferred to the proposed Audit Department.

Whole Time Officer

(c) That the Officer to be appointed as the head of this department should be a whole-time officer holding the diploma of (i) the Chattered Accountant, (ii) the Incorporated Accountant or (iii) the Registered Accountant with an experience of at least 10 years after obtaining the diploma and that his salary be fixed at Rs. 700-50-1,000 per month.

(d) That the Test Audit Officer should be on the Chief Accountant's Establishment and perform his duties as hitherto under the Municipal Commissioner.

(e) That the question of the establishment under the new department be taken up after the Municipal Act is amended.

(f) That with a view to giving effect to the proposal, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit necessary draft amendments to the Municipal Act.

Auditors' Remuneration

With regard to the question of granting additional remuneration to the Municipal Auditors for carrying out the audit of the Improvement Accounts the Committee recommends that in view of their recommendation for the creation of an independent Audit Department to replace the existing system of audit the question need not be considered further.

HARIJANS STICK TO HINDU FAITH

Satyanarayan Pooja Programme

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, President, Anti-Conversion Committee, writes:—

The Satyanarayan Pooja, the first of a series of which was announced to take place to-morrow (Saturday) has been postponed and will be performed after the Holi Holidays.

In organising such poojas the idea has been to counteract the move of Dr. Ambedkar who has advocated mass conversion of Harijans into another faith.

Running Sea & Shaphir Please On Track

Nassirwan, Staff Officer And Inveralga Should Be Noted

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Candidates engaged in the cup events on Saturday went through a searching preparation. Gallops noted were as follows:—

COMPLET (W. Sibbritt) and CAMPING (Vatard) travelled 10 furlongs on the tan at a rousing pace, finishing strongly. There was little to choose between the pair, who are fit for their Byculla Club Cup ordeal.

ROBERT (Britt) shaped very well in a 10 furlongs trial on the race track. Has reached his best.

SHAPHIR (Wilson) moved very freely over 10 furlongs. Cannot be ignored in the cup.

CORCY (Graham) went 10 furlongs in fine style.

CLICQUOT (Whiteside) who is as fit as ever, pleased in a mile gallop. Has sound chance.

BLACK PERIL (Riding Boy) shaped better than CHOU ROSE (Burn) over 6 furlongs on the race track. The former will take a lot of beating in the Mansfield Plate.

POUGATCHEV (W. Sibbritt) spurted 3 furlongs in his best style.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Cook) gave satisfaction in a 6 furlongs burst on the race track.

ZUYDER ZEE (Wilson) was sent 6 furlongs on the race track which he covered at great speed. In fine fettle.

HERITAGE (Brace) was fair in a 6 furlongs gallop.

TALK (C. Hoyt) finished in front of PRIVATE SEAL (M. Hoyt) in a 4 furlongs spurt.

RUNNING SEA (O'Neale) showed to advantage against BED-SOCKS (Brace) over a mile on the race track. The former has made notable improvement.

POMPIDHOR (W. Sibbritt) covered 6 furlongs in pleasing fashion. Very fit horse.

FEARLESS PRINCE (C. Hoyt) spurted half a mile in company with GRAYFON (Clarke). The former was superior.

KARAWAY (Sibbritt) and GARTER PRINCESS (Riding Boy) did not impress in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan.

WOOLWORTH (Graham) beat HIMAT (Burn) and CLAIRETTE (Bullock) in a 6 furlongs dash on the race track.

BEAUTAUR (Burn) was fair over 6 furlongs.

STAFF OFFICER (Munro) held RAMILLIES (Britt) over 5 furlongs on the tan. It is time the first named attracted the Judge's notice.

GRECIAN ORB (M. Hoyt) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

REDRESS (Blyth) moved very freely over 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

CARTOON (Wilson) was fair in a 5 furlongs gallop.

SHERWOOD (Selby) travelled a mile at steady pace. Has improved.

KILFINANE (Selby) went a mile in fine style. Should run prominently.

GLEN GOWAN (Egli) galloped 7 furlongs. Fit and well.

SOLAR BARN (Riding Boy) gave complete satisfaction when sent a mile on the race track.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (O'Neale) displayed improvement in a 7 furlongs gallop with PROVENCE ROSE (Brace).

INVERALGA (Brace) easily outstayed MARSEILLES (O'Neale) over a mile. Keep an eye on the former.

SAIFULDOWLA (Ahmed Ali) went 1-1/2 miles. Fair.

HAMRA NAFEA (Cook) finished strongly in a brisk 1-1/2 miles gallop with ACE OF HEARTS (Whittle). The former will carry the Kolhapur colours in the Turf Club Cup where she holds a bright chance.

JAHAN ARA (Wilson) proved superior to FIERY FACE (Simmons) over 1-1/2 miles. Fit for the Cup.

TAMIM (Whiteside) galloped 1-1/2 miles. Fit and well.

NASSIRWAN (W. Sibbritt) was given a strong gallop over 1-1/2 miles, which he covered satisfactorily.

BUSHBOOS (Selby) shaped well in a 1-1/2 miles gallop.

KARAM ALLAH (Wilson) beat GREEN LAWN (O'Neale) and NO LIMIT (Riding Boy) with great ease over 7 furlongs. Ignore last lapse.

BURGESS (Davison) shaped excellently in a 7 furlongs gallop with BADEN (Sibbritt). The former has made great improvement.

HAPPY KING (Blyth) held RAJPUT (Davison) over 7 furlongs.

AL GHAZI (Wilson) moved well over 7 furlongs.

MUHAISIN (Selby) gave satisfaction over 7 furlongs.

Make a note of the following:—PICARO, AL HAZAR, FLINTY, TURLOGH.

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty.* Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Man's Work no match for Nature's

EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.

Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 182 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 6, 1902
Muslim: Jilhej 3, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 25, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 59m
Sunset: 6h 43m
Hightide: 3-25 16-29
Lowtide: 9-45 22-15

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 29.

Legislative Council 10 a.m.
Bombay Races, Big meeting, Fifth day.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY March 1.

Annual Boy Scout Rally and demonstration of Traffic Game and School Patrol (under auspices of the Safety First Association of India), Gilder Tank Maidan, Lamington Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, March 2.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Legal Aid Society: Public meeting to explain objects and methods of the Society, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay presiding, University Convocation Hall, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSN.

Professor S. U. Shukla, will not meet his students in Education but will take on Friday, March 6 at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the Association.

Professor M. H. Gandhi, will meet his students in Economics in the University Building, as usual.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY

A public meeting will be held at the University Convocation Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday March 2 under the auspices of the Society, to explain the objects and methods of the Society and the social service it is rendering to those who are unable for want of means, to obtain justice, and to advocate its claim upon the public interest.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Bombay will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Mantai Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Friday the 28th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Victoria Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer 'Clan Maciver' arrived at Suez on the evening of Tuesday February 25.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

From the 29th February to 11th March 1936 greetings telegrams may be accepted on the occasion of Ideladha for (1) Great Britain and Northern Ireland via I.R.C. at three and half annas per word. (2) Canada, Newfoundland, U. S. A. via I.R.C. and Iraq via Karachi at the same rates as for D.L.T.S. with a minimum in all cases of ten words per telegram including indication X.L.T. which should be inserted before the address.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major J. M. Hugo arrived at Government House on Thursday.

Captain G. S. R. Watkins, Commander I. A. P. Macintyre, Commander M. Taylor, and Commander G. W. G. Simpson lunched at Government House on Thursday.

Sir Richard Temple dined at Government House on Thursday.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL

Under the Distinguished Presidency of
MR. K. F. NARIMAN,
MAYOR of BOMBAY.

KATHAKALI
KATHAKALI

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

NRISIMHAVATAR: "Most Thrilling Scene."
HUNTER DANCE, Etc., Etc.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

Rate: Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-2.
Tickets can be had from:—
Messrs. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Fort.

FOR SALE

CHANDA RAMJI PRESS BUILDING DEBRIS, Kechi ft. 35, Pillars ft. 35 12 x 12, Beams, 4 x 3, and 8 x 3, Perlings, Black Tiles, Manglore Tiles, Bricks, Dabar, etc., in retail and wholesale lots. Please see RATANSHAW R. KAVARANA or 'Phone to No. 22624.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Great Impersonation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ship Cafe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Night at the Opera" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Shipmates Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Night of Love" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother" and "Miyan Bibi". ("Always Tell Your Wife"). Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Vintage Wine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chandu on the Magic Island" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel." Time as usual.
CAPITOL—Prof. Doorlay's "Tropical Express Non Stop Revue" in a "Farewell" Programme. Daily at 6-0 and 9-30 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya)—To-day at 5 and 8 p.m. "Subhadra Haran" (Tamil Talkie) and at 11 p.m. "Hind Kesari."

TO-DAY'S FUNCTIONS

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
(Bombay North.)

The Clinical Meeting of the above Association will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when Dr. K. A. Dhairyawan, will read a paper on "The indications for Tonsil Removal." Dr. C. R. Athavale will preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Dr. Bishambar Nath Yogi will speak in English on Yoga and perform Yogic feats at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kanara Saraswat Association, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.

BHAGINI SAMAJ SEVA MANDIR

The annual gathering of the Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir will be held at 5-30 p.m. at Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir, Bellasis Road, (B. D. D. Chawls) opposite the Bombay Central Station. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

LITERARY CIRCLE

An ordinary meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab, (the Literary Circle, Bombay) will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Fatma Begum Sahiba, Lady Superintendent of the Municipal Schools at 37, Sankli Street, (Khatun Office), when Mr. Kanahiya Lal Vakil will read an interesting paper on Islamic Architecture.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Dr. Irach J. Taraporewalla will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "History of Iranian Studies in the West and in India."

PAINTING KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the "Painting Kamgar Union" will be held at the Union Office at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DR. HARDIKER IN BOMBAY

Dr. N. S. Hardiker will arrive in Bombay by the Madras Mail today (Friday), 'en route' to Lucknow for helping in the training of the volunteers for the Congress session.

Dr. Hardiker who has been recently suffering from suspected attack of Asthma intends during his stay in Bombay to get himself examined by specialists before leaving for Lucknow on Sunday next.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We have received from the Balasinore Trading and Industrial Corporation, 82 Lohar Chawl, Bombay, a wall calender of the Kumar Electric Equipment Co., with the map of India and Mahatma Gandhi's photo, and a table calender of the National Surgical Company.

Concert In Aid Of Educational Films

A "Festival of Dance and Music" will be held on the 1st March at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4-30 p.m. The organisation of this concert has been made possible by the enthusiastic co-operation of a number of well-known artistes in the film industry and the proceeds therefrom will be devoted to create a fund for popularising educational films. The names of the artistes who will participate in the functions are Miss Hirabai Barodekar, Sunalini Devi, Miss Indira Wadkar, Mr. Jamnaprasad, Mrs. K. T. Williams, Mr. Gangaprasad Phatak and Mr. D. P. Godbole. This fund will be administered and managed by the Motion Picture Society of India. Sir Govindrao Pradhan has kindly consented to preside over this function.

KATHAKALI DANCE AT C. J. HALL

Attractive And New Programme For To-day And To-morrow

The Kerala Kalamandalam will be giving their last Kathakali performances in Bombay to-day and to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The performances at the Capitol last month were so much appreciated by the art lovers that the Kalamandalam decided to come once more to Bombay at their instance. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

There are so many members in their repertory that the Kalamandalam are able, this time to give an entirely new programme for each day. They have also introduced new methods of representation. For the first time in Bombay they will give one or two numbers without the peculiar make-up on Friday (to-day) so that art lovers may see more clearly the beautiful body-movements and steps. These items are "Thodayam" and the "Hunter Dance."

Among other items is "Krishna and the Gopies." In this Lord Krishna will be seen playing among his women friends and dancing to their tunes.

Another item is the "renunciation of Sita by Rama" and the last item is the fight between Hiranyakashyapu and Nrisimha which has been described by one art critic as the most thrilling scene ever seen on a stage.

There will be a change of programme to-morrow (Saturday).

Saturday's Programme

Saturday is the last day of Kathakali performance in Bombay by the Kerala Kalamandalam who will present an entirely new programme at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m.

Their famous item "The death of Poothana" will be shown on Saturday. It will be a treat in art to see how Poothana the Ogress comes to the village Ambadi in the dress of "Lalitha" (a beatiful maiden) and searches for the baby Krishna.

Another item is the encounter of Damayanti and the hunter. Damayanti kills the hunter, who wants to carry her away, in the fire of her chastity.

The last scene will be the burning of Lanka by Hanuman, a popular item on the Hindu stage.

RUPEE FUND FOR KALAMANDALAM

Respond To Appeal Of Poet Vallathol

Mahakavi Vallathol Naryana Menon, at a public reception given to him under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, made a fervent appeal to all Keralites in Bombay and suburbs to contribute one rupee at least per head for the Kerala Kalamandalam which is badly in need of a building of its own for the successful discharge of its mission. Mahakavi Vallathol estimated that, while one rupee would not cause any undue drain on any one's purse however slender it might be, the Kerala Kalamandalam would get at least Rs. 10,000.

In response to this appeal the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, which has still kept open its purse to Vallathol, will receive the contributions and remit the collections to Mahakavi Vallathol from time to time. Remittances may be made to the Secretary, Asthika Samaj, Matunga, Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel, Dadar, (G.I.P. side), Jayanti General Stores, opp. B.B. & C.I. Ry. station, Dadar, Malayalee Club, Girgaum, and Kerala Club, Worli, who will issue printed receipts of the Kerala Samaj for the payments made to them. Besides these, the members of the Governing Body of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj at different centres will also receive payments and issue receipts.

PROMINENT CITY BROKER DEAD

Dr. V. C. Shroff's Demise After Sudden Illness

Dr. V. C. Shroff, a prominent share broker of Bombay, died at his residence, Peerbhai Mansion, Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday night. He became suddenly ill in the evening and collapsed within two hours.

Dr. Shroff was the son of Mr. C. M. Shroff, Dewan of Pratabgarh State, Rajputana. He was educated at Wilson College, Bombay, and took his medical degree from the Grant Medical College. He left for England in 1922 to prosecute further studies and returned in 1928, having obtained the degree of M.R.C.S. He set up practice in Bombay. Later he became a share broker and was widely known both as a medical practitioner and a share broker.

He was 48 years of age. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Syt. Kunj Kurup, the leading artiste of the Kathakali dances who will this evening stage their new programme at the C. J. Hall under the presidency of the Mayor K. F. Nariman.

NEED FOR SPECIAL BANK ACT

Link Up Indigenous System With Modern Banking Organisation

"Banks in India do not appear to have quite appreciated the fact that, besides their objective of earning a fair return on the capital employed, they have also to render service to the community and the country. Every branch of a Bank cannot and need not be a paying proposition, but the facilities provided at branches which do not show an immediate and direct return, help in creating banking habit in the country and must ultimately prove profitable to the whole banking organisation."

The above observation was made by Mr. A. D. Shroff before a large gathering of commerce students at the Commerce Graduates Association speaking on "India's Banking problems" on Thursday. Mr. Manu Subedar presided.

LACK OF ENTERPRISE

The lecturer explained the lack of enterprise among the bankers of this country to expand and develop interior banking organisations. The tendency here was, he remarked, to concentrate banking in important towns and cities. Cities generally, he added, were overbanked. The results were that the country as a whole were still without adequate modern banking facilities and that banks were unable to employ their funds on a more remunerative basis.

INDIGENOUS BANKING.

"Imperial, Exchange Banks and Indian Joint Stock Banks together hardly touch" he observed, "the fringe of the banking problem of the country." Besides, there were innumerable private bankers spread all over the country whose methods of conducting business were entirely different from those of a modern banking office but who, he added, nevertheless, rendered very great banking service to the masses of the country.

"The great problem facing the country to-day," he pointed out, "is how to link these countless indigenous bankers with the modern banking organisation through the Reserve Bank."

NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

The lecturer, then, stressed the need for a separate Banking legislation in the country. Though modern banks were Joint Stock Companies, each had its own special and peculiar problems in regard to its actual and day-to-day working. Yet, he found no reason why one of the "Big Five" should not get over these difficulties and spread the banking habit among twenty thousand villages of this country by becoming more enterprising.

Mr. Manu Subedar, in winding up the lecture, dwelt on important aspects of banking organisation. He said that it required orderly disposal of the people's requirements, avenues or branches, more enterprise and encouragement and less mismanagement. He urged the necessity of a special Bank Act in India.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Riot Tax

It is time the Government of Bombay stepped in and did something to relieve the landlords who are made to pay for the riots which took place in Bombay in 1929 and 1932. The Bombay Municipality is asked to collect the Riot Tax and a number of landlords are pestered with the bills for collections. Some of the recipients of these notices are widows, who eke out their existence on the small saving they make on rents after paying municipal and other taxes. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, who passed orders compensating those shopkeepers and others who suffered in the riots, had to do his duty under the law, but there are a number of cases in which shop keepers or those who suffered in the riots, have received their compensation from the insurance companies. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation cannot revise or interfere in the orders passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but the Government of Bombay by an executive act may give relief to those who are deserving and exempt them from the payment of the riot tax.

Police Quarters

Estimates have been prepared for the construction of new police quarters in the compound of the School of Art, next to the present Commissioner's Office. According to the Government proposals, the building will have four storeys and will have office accommodation on the ground and first floors and quarters for two Police Superinntendents and four Sergeants on the second and third floors. The demand for 1,00,000 rupees as part of estimated cost is to be presented before the Legislative Council during the present session. The existing buildings, says a note in this connection, composed of two blocks which together comprise the Head Police Office, were constructed in 1896 and 1907. Since then there has been a great increase in the clerical strength of the office of the Commissioner of Police and also in the executive staff consequent on the many additional duties devolving on the City Police, with the result that the present accommodation has been found to be totally inadequate. Moreover, the number of executive officers requiring accommodation has almost doubled.

The proposed scheme will, in addition to providing the much-needed office accommodation, also provide residential quarters to the abovementioned police officers and will result in an annual saving of Rs. 9,120, which amount is at present being spent in hiring private accommodation for these six officers. The Home Member referred in the Council on Thursday to this matter and held that such an investment would be sound.

EXCISE RAID CASE

Crown Counsel Explains Charge Of "Conspiracy"

At the resumed hearing on Thursday of the "Excise Raid Case" before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, counsel for the Crown, explained the sections under which the accused were charged.

He stated the main charge related to the importation of four hogstead of "beer" from Calcutta, which in fact was not "Beer" but illicit liquor.

Mr. Godinho further explained to the Court the charge of conspiracy. He contended that it was not possible to dispose off the stuff in Bombay unless it was done with the knowledge and at the connivance of each other and active co-operation between the offices at Bombay and Calcutta.

Counsel laid stress on the fact that the Investigating Officer was not able to find any cash memos or vouchers relating to the sales of the illicit liquor and submitted that they must have been in existence but had now disappeared.

The first witness to be examined for the prosecution was Inspector M. S. Navalker, of the Bombay Excise Department, the investigating Officer in Bombay. He first gave details of the various licences granted to and held by Messrs. James Anderson and Co. at Bombay and in Calcutta.

Witness stated that it was only under a "Nokarnama" that an employee could work under the licence and such a "Nokarnama" was granted to the third accused Saul by the Excise Department.

An application made for a full time Excise Officer to supervise the bottling operations of liquor in their godowns at Mazagaon dated December 19, 1934, was granted by the Department.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to March 6.

Mr. P. N. Godinho instructed by Mr. A. Lillie, Acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co., Solicitors for the defence.

The Secretary, Behar Provincial Cow-Protection Association has sent the following wire to Raja Saheb of Sangli, "Greatly shocked hearing animal sacrifice in proposed Yajna. Pray be humane to cancel irreligious order."

Dr. P. C. RAY IN BOMBAY

Branch Of Bengal Chemical Factory To Be Started

Dr. P. C. Ray, accompanied by the manager of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Calcutta Mr. J. N. Lahiri has been to Bombay for a week. Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", the object of their visit is to secure a suitable land for erecting a branch of the main factory. Hitherto the Bengal Chemical had a small factory in a hired building at Parel. It has been found however, that unless a real factory in a large scale was erected it was difficult to cope with the local demand. The project will also have the effect of appealing to what is called local patriotism. It is expected that the buildings, with all the appliances for manufacturing purposes, will be completed in the course of the next six months.

Bengal Chemical Works is a pioneer and Dr. Ray stated that the leading Bombay physicians and the public in general, who have always appreciated its preparations which are of the standardised quality; have already extended their sympathy and good will to the project.

Though Dr. Ray was in Bombay for a week he had to remain quiet and incognito as he had been advised by his medical advisers not to take part in any public activities that might cause excitement as he has been suffering from high blood pressure.

Mulla Saheb's Heir-Apparent To Wed

The wedding of Mr. Mahammed Bhaisaheb Burhanuddin, the heir-apparent of His Holiness Sardar Syedena Taher Saifuddin Saheb, the Mulla Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohra community will take place at His Holiness' Devdi at Surat, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, March 8.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Land's End—many of you may have heard of this name before, but might have let it drop without the slightest thought, yet to the people of Bandra this name rings nearly every day of their life; for it is not only an enjoyable place for the rich, but is also a delectable place for the poor.

This road which joins at the end of the Hill road, has the waters of the Arabian Sea beating against its parapit.

I am told this road was built in 1878 A.D. and involved much cost, half of which was contributed by Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, whose name it bears, but it is known by the people of Bandra as Land's End.

Land's End has a diversity of attractions, with beautiful scenery of every type—it has a long picturesque coastline, a fort and, above all a band-stand, where a brass band plays occasionally.

The land near this band-stand was being swallowed up by the huge waves, but now a sea-wall has been built and the land is reclaimed and affords more space for parking cars. They are now busy with plans for a park here.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936

THE MILITARY MOLOCH

Mr. Mathraprasad Mehrotra's resolution in the Council of State urging reduction in military expenditure deserved a better fate than it received from the House. But one should not be much surprised at this decision of a body so little representative of the country and so dominated by Government through their nominated members. If the resolution were considered on its merits, it should have been passed by a decisive majority, for almost all responsible politicians have long been agreed that the military expenditure in this country is unconscionably heavy and needs to be drastically reduced. As a matter of fact the resolution was defeated by 31 votes to 17, the hostile majority being presumably composed to a large extent of nominated members. But whatever may be the present voting in the Council, Government themselves will readily admit that the country as a whole strongly condemns the ruinously heavy expenditure on the Army.

A Threat

Official apologists of the heavy expenditure often contend that though it is apparently large, it works out at a very small figure if it is calculated per head of the Indian population. The "per capita" method of calculation is unexceptionable provided it also takes into account, as is but fair, the "per capita" income in India. M. Mehrotra's resolution sought to emphasize this very point, for it urged that "the relation of military expenditure to the average income in India should be the same as in the Dominions." Understood literally, the resolution, despite its fairness, is but a counsel of perfection in the present circumstances of the country, when its Government is neither free, nor national nor responsible to the people. But Government could have at least accepted the principle of the resolution as an ideal to be reached progressively in the near future. But the Commander-in-Chief not only opposed the resolution entirely but even held out the threat of a possible increase in the present expenditure. He said: "The present Finance Member and his predecessor both have made it clear that the Budgets for the last few years cannot be regarded as representing the permanent level of Defence expenditure. If our forces are to be kept in a state of efficiency and properly equipped for war, there must be an increase rather than a decrease in expenditure. It would be wrong to hold out any false hope in the direction suggested by the mover." The prospect of any substantial reduction in the Army Bill appears to be as distant as ever.

Grossly Unfair

A few figures will show how much heavier is the military burden in India than in the Dominions. The annual expenditure before the war was Rs. 28 crores but now it is Rs. 45 crores, excluding the loss of Rs. 2 crores on strategic lines and two more crores of indirect expenditure. Yet, as the Commander-in-Chief himself pointed out, if the Dominions scale were applied to India, as required by Mr. Mehrotra's resolution, our expenditure should be only about Rs. 9 crores. The glaring disparity only shows the difference between the position of a self-governing and a subject country. The Dominions pay only for their own defence but India is made to pay for various imperial purposes as well as for her defence. And this injustice is aggravated by the fact that an unfairly large part of the Army in India is British and is paid on a scale which India cannot afford. For years past the main excuse for this ruinously heavy expenditure was the supposed danger from foreign countries. But now, when it is pointed out that the relations with neighbouring countries are most friendly and that the agreement between Britain and Russia has ended even the old Russian menace, the Commander-in-Chief coolly tells us that the huge Army in India is necessary "only for internal security and for the defence of India against the minor danger of local aggression on her Frontiers" and that "it is maintained only on a scale sufficient to meet these dangers." The plea will not convince even a schoolboy. The most deplorable feature of the whole affair is that, though India pays an enormous cost for the Army, she does not get sufficient return for it in respect of the Army being Indianised. An overwhelming majority of the Army officers are still non-Indians and the much boosted policy of Indianisation is proceeding only at snail's pace. Indeed, judged from any point of view, the military policy in India is grossly unfair to the people that pay a huge price for it.

Threat To World Peace

The situation in Japan is still obscure. But while the outburst of active violence has been stopped, it is also noticeable that the Goto ministry has resigned and the War Office is serving almost as the Publicity Bureau of the rebels. The suggestion that an "emergency" Fascist Government may be formed, therefore, becomes all the more significant. For if such a Government is actually formed, one of its first acts would be to promote itself from an "emergency" Government to a permanent Fascist dictatorship.

The position thus naturally causes uneasiness and anxiety in the whole world which is reflected in the first Press comments from different countries. French newspapers, says a report, talk of a threat to peace in the Far East and the possibility of other Powers besides China and Soviet Russia, being involved. And they are right. The crisis is pregnant with a double danger, the danger of a vigorous pan-Asiatic drive by Japan, which may provoke, by obvious stages, a world conflict. In this connection it is very significant that German Press comments do not suggest any criticism of the Young Officers' mutiny.

Case For Oil Embargo

A sensation, according to Bucharest cable, has been caused by the news that Italian imports of Rumanian oil dropped in February by 80 per cent compared with January. This is pleasant news because Rumania used to be one of the major exporters of oil to Italy. Mr. Eden, speaking in the House of Commons the other day, admitted that the supply of Iranian oil to Italy has also dropped considerably. All this encourages the belief that the League Powers, which will be directly affected by the oil embargo, will not oppose the proposal. There remains the question of America. The export of American oil has certainly increased but that is because of the present uncertain position as regards the question of oil embargo. As soon as it is declared America will be faced with a straight and clear issue and there is little likelihood of an adverse decision in that event. America will respond, if not directly, at least by demanding payment in gold which will automatically choke the flow of oil. It is heartening to learn that Italy finds it difficult to pay in gold.

EXCLUDED AREAS

Conditions In Bombay

(BY L. M. SRIKANT.)

II.

In the Bombay Presidency there is no aboriginal tribe which can approximate to Kacharis and Nagas of Lushai and Naga Hills in Assam. The popular idea of primitive aboriginal people is that of Maoris of New Zealand or some wild tribe of Africa. Such types do not exist in India. The most important primitive tribe in the Bombay Presidency is that of (1) Bhills, who number over half a million, (2) Varlis, rivalling the Bhills in primitiveness, numbering 139,000, (3) Thakurs, numbering 105,000 and (4) Katkaris, numbering about 760,000, not to mention Doobles and Naikadas, etc. The West Khandesh District contains half of the total Bhill population.

There is fortunately unanimity in various replies received from local authorities and the Bombay Government. The Commissioners and the Backward Class Officer have recommended that except the Mevasi Estate and the Akrani Mahal in the West Khandesh District there is no area in the presidency proper or in Sind, which is so backward as to justify its declaration as an Excluded or Partially Excluded Areas. Even these two are recommended to be classified as Partially Excluded Area.

Local Authorities Unheeded

But overriding the well considered opinion of all the local authorities, who are supposed to be well conversant with local conditions, and throwing their favourite theory of relying on the man on the spot, the Government of India, at the instance of the India Office have declared something like 15 areas to be Partially Excluded, e.g., 6 in West Khandesh, Reserved Forest area in East Khandesh, 2 in Nasik District, 4 in Thana District and 2 in Broach and Punch Mahals.

In the first instance no part of the Bombay Presidency is at present a backward tract under section 52A of the present Act. The Scheduled District Act applies only to Mewasi Estate in Khandesh. So even on these assumed bases, no area deserves to be classified as Excluded and Partially Excluded. Therefore no area in the Presidency was included in the Draft 6 Schedule for Exclusion. It is true that Bombay Presidency ranks third among the Provinces of India in point of number of aboriginal people. But at the same time, instances can be cited to show that men of aboriginal tribes have been members of Local Bodies, that there is a good deal of awakening among them and that they have begun to take interest in public affairs. Though the memorandum of the Bombay Government fights shy of mentioning non-official agencies working among the Bhills, still it affirms 'that the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in this Presidency are not so primitive as is frequently assumed.'

Bitter Past Experience

There is the further argument for this classification. It runs thus: 'In the Secretary of State's view the only relevant consideration in present circumstances is whether the best interest of classes of population which cannot be represented in the Legislature will be served and if not to what extent the areas in which such classes predominate can be brought without administrative disadvantage or without countervailing disadvantage to the remainder of the inhabitants of the Area."

It is said that Partially Excluded Areas will have nothing to lose and everything to gain as they will be under the control of the Minister though the Governor will have a vote over him. The Governor can turn down any proposals of the Minister and by Regulations can prevent application of certain legislation to such areas.

Bhills, Katkaris and Varlis have so far experienced enough of the parental sort of supervision by the Government. Records are not wanting to prove that even under dyarchy very little has been done by Government to warrant any hope for the future.

This is what the Backward Class Officer has to say: "In this connection, I would recall that only last year Government agreed that a Special Assistant Backward Class Officer should be appointed to look after the welfare of all the aboriginal tribes like Katkaris etc. A suitable Officer was actually selected but no provision could be made in this year's budget. . . . Similarly the major recommendations of the Starte Committee concerning aboriginal and Hill tribes are still in abeyance for lack of funds."

The Memorandum of Bombay Government reports as follows:—'In 1918 the Government of Bombay promised that the surplus excise revenue from those estates

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7)

CITY'S WATER PROBLEM

Total Supply Is Sufficient But Shortage Is Caused By Enormous Avoidable Waste

By K. F. NARIMAN

II.

The Tansa and Vihar Lakes have a capacity of providing daily 90 1/2 million gallons of water per day to the city. Out of this, 2 1/2 million gallons are distributed to the suburbs, leaving a balance of 88 million gallons for daily use in the city. According to the latest census report, these figures work out at 76 gallons per head per day; whereas the comparative figures for average water supply in all modern civilised cities in the world range between 40 and 50 gallons per head per day; and, even making allowance for the climatic condition and other peculiarities of this city, the enormous figure of 76 gallons per head in our city compares very favourably; and hence under normal circumstances, every citizen and ratepayer within the municipal limits ought to be amply provided with this first necessity of life. Still it is surprising that complaints are constantly pouring in—complaints which are not at all frivolous or exaggerated, but genuine and real, about the serious scarcity of water, sometimes even reducing the state of affairs to a sort of water famine in that particular area. Hence it is necessary to examine this problem from various aspects and stand-points.

Defective Local Arrangements

It is obvious that it is not so much a question of deficient water supply for the city, as the above figures and statistics clearly indicate, as more than abundant quantity of water is coming into the city. Hence these complaints must be inevitably due to either defective local arrangements with regard to particular structures and buildings, or similar defects in particular areas and localities Sometimes it happens that a particular building with the maximum height gets sufficient provision, and we hear no complaints from the tenants; whereas in tenements adjoining the same building, the tenants are constantly suffering from defective water supply. In such cases it is evident that the complaints must be due to defective arrangements in the construction, for which the landlords are primarily responsible; because under the Municipal Act, the Municipality is only bound to provide water supply upto the entrance of the ground floor of the premises and for other arrangements for providing water tanks and sufficient pressure and making the flushing arrangements, etc., the responsibility is with the landlord, although it is the duty of the Municipality to compel the landlords to carry out the necessary requirements, so that reasonable supply may be assured to all.

A Trick

In this connection, it may not be out of place to refer to a rather funny experience during one of my sanitary rounds. In an apparently new building, four stories high, in Kamatipura. On a casual visit, we heard the tenants bitterly complaining about very defective water supply, owing to which the flush was never working, which resulted in terrible stench and nuisance, not only to the building but to the surrounding area as well. It was difficult to dive into the causes of this complaint; because the building appeared to be new and even on going up to the terrace, we found a big nice water tank provided and the water closets also had the appearance of new flush arrangements, recently set up. However, on pulling one or two chains, there was not a drop of water in the flushing tanks and our suspicions being aroused a closer inspection was undertaken; and to our great surprise and amusement, it was discovered that the clever landlord had played a cruel trick; because the huge tank on the terrace as well as the flushing arrangements were mere dummy shows and the whole thing was a hoax. There was neither any real water tank, nor genuine flushing arrangements, but very cheap 'toy' structures were put up probably to deceive the Municipal authorities and thus play a hoax on them. This condition had continued for some time, till it was accidentally discovered, and severe action was immediately taken and this serious defect rectified; and since that date the legitimate complaint of the tenants was removed. This instance is only quoted in order to show how in some cases it is difficult to locate the source of the complaints.

Distribution Mains

But in other cases the blame really lies with the Municipality for defective water supply in a whole area, when the distribution mains which the Municipality is bound to provide are not of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the particular locality. The mains of certain dimensions may have been provided at a time when the population may be very small and the same arrangement continues after the locality has grown sometimes hundredfold and the population has increased proportionately. It is, therefore, natural that in such circumstances, there should be a proportionate reduction in the water supply throughout the area; in which case it becomes obviously the duty of the Municipality to alter the mains and provide larger mains to meet the increased demands of the people under the altered condition. That probably applies to all newly developed areas, particularly at Dadar, Matunga Mahim. It is apprehended that such a contingency may possibly occur, even in the Fort, Colaba and such other aristocratic areas, in view of the rapid development of the Reclamation areas, and the construction of several new buildings. The old arrangements will naturally not suffice to

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5.)

Frankly Speaking

ITALO-GERMAN ALLIANCE?

M. Flandin has done well to declare that if Germany contests the compatibility of the Franco-Russian Pact with the Locarno Pact, France is willing to submit the question to the Hague Court. We do not think Germany, which does not believe in International Law, will accept the suggestion; but it is calculated to stop criticism in other quarters. The Franco-Russian Pact, however, does not directly occupy the place of honour among dominating factors of the European situation to-day. It has yielded to the reported Italo-German Pact. Italy has "authoritatively" denied the conclusion of the Pact, but the Italian Press, which is controlled by the Fascist regime, is openly suggesting the likelihood of such a move. That being so the report deserves serious attention because it certainly threatens possibilities of a dangerous re-orientation in the European situation. And it is Britain which is particularly called upon to give that attention.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS

The Legislative Assembly had little difficulty in passing Mr. Mohamed Azharali's cut motion urging the amalgamation of various railways. But whether any tangible results will follow or not will depend on Government's efforts to give effect to the Assembly's opinion and to a principle to which they are already committed. It is obvious that a well-devised plan of amalgamation can effect enormous saving in a variety of ways and the Pope Committee itself has recommended such a policy. Mr. Mathradas Vissanji has pointed out that amalgamation would not only effect economy but would also stimulate traffic by co-ordinating freight and fares and concessions to trade. An extensive scheme of amalgamation may take a long time but it should be possible, as suggested by Sir Henry Gidney, to make a fair beginning straightway with selected departments like Stores, Publicity and Medical Relief.

DUFFERIN CADETS

It is something that the Council of State has adopted the resolution of Mr. Kalikar suggesting that steps should be taken to ensure the employment of qualified Dufferin cadets in shipping companies operating on Indian coasts, though it would have been much better if the more definite resolution on the subject by Mr. P. N. Sapru were adopted instead. The discussion has revealed the fact that already 34 qualified cadets are unemployed and the Commerce Secretary has admitted that in the near future the cadets would be finding greater difficulty in getting employment. Unless Government make more earnest efforts to safeguard the interests of these cadets and the principle of Indianisation in general, the Training Ship may not attract a sufficiently large number of suitable candidates, and Government may then turn round and say that the people themselves are lacking in an aptitude for a sea-faring life.

PETTY-MINDED OBJECTION

The reasons advanced by the Secretary to the Government for refusing to recognize Tamil, Hindi and Malayalam schools for purposes of a grant appear to us as merely an attempt to confuse the issue by indulging in hair-splitting technicalities. The Government admit that rules provide for education 'through any other vernacular' for which there is a demand but seek to back out of the commitment by contending that "any other vernacular" can only mean a vernacular "prescribed in the standards of instruction sanctioned by the Schools Committee and approved by the Government." It has evidently not occurred to the Government that if these vernaculars are not prescribed in the standards of instruction, all that it proves is that they did not fulfil the requisite conditions at the time when other languages were prescribed. Now that schools with much more than an average attendance of 25 are providing instruction in these vernaculars, it is the duty of the Government to recognize them. To withhold grants from admittedly deserved institutions on such trivial grounds is an unworthy attempt on the part of the Government. The Corporation, we hope, will not emulate the Government's petty-mindedness but will render all possible assistance to these schools, meanwhile pursuing the matter with the Government.

Plight Of Tenants In Ahmedabad

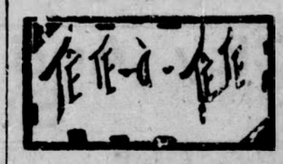
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Can I crave the courtesy of your valued columns to ventilate the woes and hardships endured by the tenants of this place? As a citizen of Ahmedabad I feel constrained to observe that the slow pace at which the Municipal machinery is moving is responsible for the insanitary condition of the interior of the town while most of the houses and chawls built for the workmen and the like are, is anything, a slur on the fair name of a city which claims to stand second in the Presidency. These hovels—it would be a misnomer to describe them otherwise—sadly lack adequate supply of air, light, water and accommodation and as such are veritable breeding places for injurious bacili. Just imagine the pitiable lot of even a modest sized family huddled together in a tenement little larger than an ordinary bathroom and devoid of sanitation. It is quite incomprehensible why the Municipality should not condemn these slums as unfit for human habitation. I appeal to the City Fathers who must be impregnated with the sense of civic responsibility to study the abnormal conditions personally by visiting the slum area as did the Mayor of Bombay some time back and they should not be surprised if a dismal picture is presented to them.

Moreover in face of dwindling income and unempoyment it is a real hardship for tenants to be made to pay monthly rent out of proportion to the meagre accommodation and poor facilities provided by landlords. Does it stand to reason that though labour is now cheaper than what it used to be in recent years and the price of building material has appreciably gone down they should tenaciously cling to the high level of rent deemed desirable when conditions were less favourable?—Yours, etc.,

M. B. KARANJAWALLA.

Ahmedabad.



During the Assembly debate on Mr. Azhar Ali's cut motion, Doctor Ziauddin declared that amalgamation would automatically solve many difficult problems relating to Indian railways.

It is really pleasant to record that the Doctor is quite capable of glimpsing the obvious.

* * * *

Asked by Mr. Satyamurthi if Government would consider the necessity of impressing on police officials that they should consider themselves as public servants, Sir Henry Craik said "This is constantly being done"'

What, do they need to be "constantly" impressed?

* * * *

Mr. Gangoli insisted in the Bombay Legislative Council that the House was entitled to know how the agriculturists found relief under the new budget.

That may be so. But, if Mr. Gangoli knows his Indian constitution, the Government are entitled not to tell.

* * * *

Dewan Bahadur Patil could not understand the logic of restoring salary cuts.

But why did he expect any logic at all?

* * * *

Mr. Saklatvala said that Government should have been more circumspect and should have exercised greater economy.

If shoulds were. . . . .

Fill up the blank but don't be rude.

* * * *

Mr. L. R. Tairsee invited the Sind bloc to co-operate with the House in rejecting the (Finance Act Amending) Bill.

Oliver Twist is asking for too much. Hasn't the Sind bloc already obliged by ejecting itself from the House?

* * * *

But let us correct a slight mistake. The occurrence is to take place on April 1.

* * * *

Mr. M. R. JINNAH IN LAHORE

—Statesman.

This Anglo-Indian insinuation is strongly resented by Mr. M. A Jayakar.

* * * *

According to a German paper, "the Nazi Augriff," the tense relations between the armed forces and politicians are responsible for the Putsch in Japan.

The brilliance of this remarkable discovery has dazzled us.

* * * *

According to another bright Nazi organ, the rearming of Soviet Russia may have played a role in the revolt.

Rearming being, avowedly, such a disastrous and fatal evil, Germany must immediately de-arm.

* * * *

Puri is to be the capital of the new Orissa province.

Question:—Why did Hubback ignore Cuttack?

* * * *

The French High Commissioner in Syria has declared that the policy of his Government is to pursue "the system of conciliating Nationalist aspirations and respect for the constitutional rights of minorities"

Yes, there IS a very familiar ring about it.

* * * *

But to proceed. The situation in Syria has been eased by this declaration! Oh Yeah.

And, on, Yeaher still, "The President of the Syrian Republic" (how they do outrage the integrity of words!) is quite pleased about it on behalf of the nation.

These reports are quite delightful—as a naive repetition of imperialist commonplaces known to all.

* * * *

Sir Frank Noyce declared in the Assembly that when tenders for Indian coastal and other mail services were called, the claims of Indian companies would be "fully considered."

Just as "fully" as those of alien companies.

* * * *

Two bookmakers were discussing things in general over a drink, when one said, "I see Mussolini has got Addis Ababa."

"Darn good job, too," replied the other. "No reason why the Aga Khan should have 'all' the good two-year-olds."

Revenue Collection & Hardship To Ryots

Finance Member Denies Charges In Reply To Budget Debate In Bombay Council

"We, on our side, are doing our best," was the burden of the song of the Treasury Benches throughout Thursday, when the discussion on the budget estimates for the year 1936-37 came to a conclusion in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Nothing Left To Be Done

Replying to criticism that further retrenchment was possible, the Finance Member pointed his finger to the past as far back as 1923 and recalled the speech of Sir Henry Lawrence who said that about one crore was already saved. Since then, retrenchment was further effected and nothing was left to be done.

Severe Shake-Up

The Assessment methods of the Government in Gujarat, received a severe shake-up when the member from Ahmedabad, challenged the official figures, the only reply being that the Government relied on their officers more than on any one else and the Commissioner was personally satisfied with the crop estimates.

Yagnik's Externment

The same member referred to the externment of Mr. Indulal Yagnik from the Broach and Panchmahals Talukas, under Section 18 of the Emergency Powers Act, despite the assurance in the past, that the Section would not be used in regard to the peasant agitation for taxation relief.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

General discussion on the Budget estimates for the year 1936-37 was resumed on Thursday, when the House met with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated), observed that the budget before the House was the first surplus Budget during the life time of the present Council. The provision for cinema and publicity vans for the village improvement programme, was quite a welcome feature. No doubt the Government were bound in honour to restore the cuts in the salaries of the officials, but they were equally bound in honour to take off the emergency taxation. He thought that the allocation of money for social services was disproportionate to the revenue income.

DWINDLING REVENUE

Mr. C. G. Freze, Secretary, Finance Department, replying to criticisms of the Budget, said that the reason why the revenue from additional taxation had not been balanced by increased expenditure in social services was that revenues from older sources of taxation had steadily dwindled down. For example, Land Revenue in 1934-35, realised and which was expected to realise in the current year (in the pre-presidency proper excluding Sind in both cases) was 40 lakhs less than that in the year 1932-33. Stamp revenue and forest revenue in the current year were respectively less by 2 lakhs and 7 lakhs than in 1932-33. Under these Heads alone, the shrinkage was nearly half a crore. Taking the main heads of Revenue, the figure for the current year was Rs. 910 lakhs, compared to 943 lakhs in 1932-33 and 1040 lakhs in 1922-23.

DEBTS AND PENSIONS.

Similar instances could be quoted. The members were aware, that despite taxation, the figures under all heads of revenue had shrunk. This was the reply to the question as to wherein the benefit of new taxation and the retrenchment, had been absorbed. With these reductions in Revenue, the Government had to balance a Budget which had high obligatory charges in the shape of Debt charges and Pensions. It would be clear to an unprejudiced observer that the remaining heads of the budget did include considerable retrenchment. Turning to the figures of the current year, the decrease in the realisation was due to less receipts under land revenue and Irrigation heads by 10 lakhs and increase in the allocation to Barrage of 20 lakhs.

LAND REVENUE FORECAST.

The Government had accepted in 1934-35 and 1935-36, over-optimistic estimates of the Sind land revenue collections in the non-Barrage area. It had been suggested that the forecast of land revenue receipts for the next year was pessimistic. They had already an instance of the result of accepting over-optimistic estimates and the resultant disorganisation of the budget had been criticised by members in the House. Indebtedness of the province in 1933-34, was pointed out by a member to be thrice the annual revenue and during the current year it was stated to be twice. The total Debt service was stated to be 1/6 of the Revenue for 1933-34. For the Budget year, the interest charge of 129 lakhs constituted about 11 per cent of the total revenue estimates.

TIP TO MEMBERS.

The speaker held that the available betterment in the Budget position was wisely and advantageously distributed and gave a tip to the members of the Legislatures to go back to their constituencies and tell the voters that they had a surplus budget for the next year.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Commissioner, Southern Division, said that the Revenue officers in his Division had laboured to secure what was just and reasonable for the people. He had found that local officers were not harsh in collecting revenue, but they were generous. But generosity did not mean that the revenue should not be collected.

FOREST REVENUE

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto Minister Local Self-Government, Nasik said it was his anxiety to see that as soon as the finances of the Government had improved, the grants to the nation-building activities in his portfolio were restored. Regarding the hospitals a proposal was under consideration by Government and he could assure the House, that whatever the decision arrived at by the Government, would be to the satisfaction of the House. As regards the grievances about forest revenue, the Minister excused himself from replying, on the ground that the complaints made on the floor of the House were so many that the Government had to repeat their arguments, and there was no need to do so on the present occasion. The Grievances Enquiry Committee could not submit their report early and though he was going away, he was sure, the Government would be sympathetic.

FIRST CHARGE ON REVENUE.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) expressed disappointment that hopes of better finances at least for the budget year were not realised.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University), referred to the allegations made in the House, that promotions of sub-ordinate officials depended on their capacity to collect revenue. In the interests of good administration he desired the Government to assure the House that such a conduct was not encouraged. He thought that University education ought to have been the first charge on the Revenue, and hoped that the Bombay University would be enabled to complete the several schemes now pending.

Mr. J. Humphrey (Karachi Chamber of Commerce), stressed the need for improvement of communications in the province and felt that greater attention should be given to the roads in the Presidency.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, referred to the increase of pupils in the secondary schools since 1921-22. This increase was due to the progressive educational policy of the Government.

FUTURE OF SUKKUR BARRAGE

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, said that several members of the House had referred to the Budget as the last one before the present Council, but no one from the Government benches had said so. Such a reference, however showed the intelligent anticipation of the members.

Sir Robert took the opportunity to give a forecast of the future working of the Sukkur Barrage which would be transferred to Sind, and which was not likely to be a burden on that province. The debt by the end of the first four years would be about 27.07 crores, according to the original forecast. It was then thought that the figures could not be relied upon on account of slump and fall in prices. If the increase in cultivation was less in the next four years, as compared with the exception of the local officers, the difference in capital would be about 60 lakhs. Calculating for the next 7 years after that, or for the 11 years from now or the first fifteen years since the canals began to run, the difference would be still more striking.

ONLY DOUBTFUL ITEM.

If the expectations of the local officers and all other factors could be reliable, the total debt then would be 24.16 crores. The figures of expectation during the next four years of cultivation would be 2.35 crores in the matter of revenue, the principal item. The only doubtful item would be sale of lands. It was expected that interest charges would be about 5 per cent. Interest was a primary factor as conversion loans by which funds were obtained for the Sukkur Barrage would fall due in the future and so far as one could see there was some hope for reduction in the debt.

If the expectation of land sales was realised and the interest remaining at a constant rate and if the expectation of local officers in respect of cultivation were fulfilled, there was no doubt that by the end of the next 11 years, the scheme would be a financial success and perhaps would be well on its way to prosperity.

POLICE FORCE.

Water-logging conditions were being observed carefully from the beginning and there was no reason why the engineers could not successfully tackle the problem. It might mean a certain amount of control over cultivation, but that was hardly a serious question.

Continuing the Home Member felt it satisfactory to note that nothing was said in the discussions against the police force. The force should have proper housing accommodation which would conduce to its morale. Besides it was a sound investment as house-rent allowance would be saved thereby.

'ANNAWARI' ASSESSMENT.

Mr. B. S. Patel (Ahmedabad) launched a vigorous attack on the system of "Annawari' assessment and cited instances where there was difference in the figures of assessment of the Mamlatdar and the Revenue Officer. Last year, when the Emergency Powers Act was passed again, there was an assurance that Sec. 18 of the Act, would not be used against peasants who ventilated their grievances. But Mr. Indulal Yagnik who was organising the peasants on their grievance against assessment was externed from Broach and Panchmahals under this very Section.

TENDER AND AUCTION.

Sirdar Davar T. K. Modi (Surat) hoped that the dual system of tender and auction in the matter of Excise licenses would be stopped for ever. He suggested that more money could be spent on the provincial roads.

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) pushed the case for pneumatic tyres to be used on bullock carts. Thereby considerable expenditure on the roads could be saved. He was ready with a scheme if the Government needed it.

After Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed spoke on the Budget, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member, winding up the discussion acknowledged the suggestions and criticisms from various members of the House. They should remember that not only the welfare of their constituencies should be kept in view, but that they should also help the Government in carrying on the administration. He gave an account of the remissions and suspensions granted during the past three years and denied the allegations regarding the hardships caused to ryots in the collection of revenue.

RETRENCHMENT.

As for retrenchment, the Finance Member quoted from the speech of Sir Henry Lawrence in the Legislative Council of 1922-23, who said that retrenchment to the tune of about one crore of rupees had been effected already. Since then there was considerable retrenchment, said the Finance Member, and everything possible in the matter was already done. He concluded with the note, "We on our side are doing our best."

The House adjourned till Friday.

Hirabaug Meeting

A public meeting was held on Thursday night at Hirabag under the auspices of the Jodhpur State Young Men's Association of Bombay, Mr. Kanhialal Kalautri presiding. Resolutions were passed protesting against the statement issued by Chief Minister of Jodhpur in connection with Gangaur case, as it was still "sub-judice".

Darbhanga, Feb. 27.—Prof. Abdul Bari, well-known Congress leader of Bihar, will preside over the second session of the Darbhanga District Political Conference to be held at Loharia Sarai on February 29 and March 1, 1936.—United Press.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Important Issues To Be Decided In Bombay

The Joint Secretaries, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League, write:—

Elaborate preparations are being made for the coming sessions of the Muslim League to be held in Bombay on 10th, 11th and 12th April next. An influential Executive Committee has already been formed, and Reception Committee members are being enrolled. Various Sub-Committees have also been formed to assist the Reception Committee to make the coming Sessions a success.

Meetings of the Executive Committee are being regularly held on every Tuesday and Thursday to discuss the matter and to make necessary preparations for the coming League meeting. The fee for membership of Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and whoever wishes to become a member of the Reception Committee may join the same at Islam Club, Chawpatty, or at the office of the Muslim League, Reception Committee, 337, Memonwada Road.

Important Session.

The coming Sessions of the Muslim League will be the most important and momentous in the history of Muslims of India, particularly in view of the inauguration of the forthcoming Reforms. Much depends upon active help and co-operation and we hope that our co-religionists will not lag behind in making the Bombay Sessions of the League a real success.

Many resolutions of great consequence which will have a great bearing and far reaching effect upon the Political Life of the Muslims of India are proposed to be tabled at the coming Sessions.

Muslims are aware that they stand in great need of mass organisation at present juncture, and we therefore appeal to our Muslim brothren to make it a point to join the coming Sessions of the League by not only enrolling themselves as members of the Reception Committee, but by getting others also to join the same, and thus co-operate and assist the Committee to make the ensuing Sessions of the Muslim League a success.

COURT CLERKS SENTENCED

Found Guilty Of Theft Of Court Stamps

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

Hearing concluded this evening in what is known as the Small Causes Court Stamp Fraud Case before the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice.

In this case Kuppuswami Naidu and five others, four of whom were clerks and the other an attender employed in the Small Causes Court, stood charged with being parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit theft of court fee adhesive stamps from plaints filed in the Small Causes Court and using those stamps for other plaints filed in the court. There were other charges against the first, second, and fourth accused.

His lordship, accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of 'guilty' against the first and second accused on all counts, sentenced the first accused in all to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused in all to two years' rigorous imprisonment The fourth accused, who was found guilty unanimously on the first count, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second count the jury found him 'not guilty' and the judge accepted the verdict. The remaining three accused were discharged.—A. P.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SIAM

SINGAPORE, Feb. 27.

Cholera is raging in Siam, and hundreds are dying daily. Bangkok has been declared an infected port. Air passengers from Bangkok are inoculated before aboarding. The Siamese Government is spending huge sums on preventive work.—Reuter.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Feb. 27.

The gold value of world trade in 1935 shows first increase since 1929.

According to the League of Nations statistics the increase was one point seven per cent but the total value is still only 34 point seven of 1929.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Duke of York attended a meeting with the Prime Minister and party leaders of the House of Commons for a preliminary discussion on the most fitting form of memorial to King George.—Reuter.

NEW VICEROY ON REFORMS

"Reforms Latest Achievements In Represented Govt."

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, speaking at the London Provision Exchange dinner, said he was leaving for India to inaugurate the reforms, which were the latest achievements in represented Government at a time when great nations have cast aside representative institutions as unsuited to the economic progress, and when the more and more vast burden of maintaining and developing the liberal tradition in the western civilisation seems to rest upon the shoulders of Britain's Commonwealth.

He must needs ask himself said Lord Linlithgow, whether the burden was too great to be borne and whether political democracy was incapable of adjusting itself with sufficient rapidity to the economic change. If that was so, there must be a doubt if political democracy can survive, and if it did not survive among us, then it will not survive elsewhere.

Lord Linlithgow did not doubt the answer, for he believed that the lessons Britons have learnt in the political field—that with tolerance, compromise and courage, great and beneficent changes can be made swiftly, yet without a revolution, and within the ambit of the ever growing constitution and ancient ways,—can be applied with no less success in the economic field.—Reuter.

EXCLUDED AND PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

Lords Pass Address To King

LONDON, Feb. 26.

On the proposition of the Marquess of Zetland the House of Lords adopted the address to the King praying that the Government of India (excluded and partially excluded areas) Order 1936 be made in the form of the draft presented to Parliament on February 5 as amended by the Lords yesterday.

Lord Shaftesbury read a message from the King complying with Government of India's orders regarding Orissa and Sind.—Reuter.

MRS. FLORA SASSOON'S LEGACY

Leaves Estate Worth 140,000 Sterling In England

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Flora Sassoon, widow of Mr. Solomon David Sassion of Bombay, who died in London on January 15, left estate in England valued 140,000 sterling. Her will declares that she and her late husband were born of parents domiciled in Bombay and she still owned and maintained a permanent resident house in Bombay in which she lived with her husband.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

RUGBY, Feb. 27.

A Parliamentary question to the President of the Board of Trade elicited information that commercial negotiations were taking place with Peru and arrangements were being made for further discussions with Denmark. Government following their declared policy had under constant review the possibility of negotiating trade agreement with foreign countries.

Informal exchange of views with United States had taken place with the object of ascertaining whether any basis existed for negotiation. These had so far been of an exploratory nature.—B. O. W.

WHY PRESIDENT VETOES SEED-LOAN BILL

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

In a message to the Congress vetoing the 50 million Dollars Seed-Loan Bill, President Roosevelt expresses his conviction that the existing loan needs are materially less than the measures of provision and could be met without legislation by the appropriation of suitable emergency funds. The Bill introduced in the House of Representatives seeks to amend the Anti-Dumping Act in view of making it mandatory that exporters to America should state on the consular invoices whether the Government subsidy has been received.

Emergency Fascist Govt. For Japan?

World-Wide Uneasiness Aroused By Military Coup d'Etat

(Continued from Page 1.)

other statesmen on their "death list."

Latest reports indicate that the situation is under control. The city of Tokyo is generally quiet while outside Tokyo all is quiet. There is no danger to the life and property of foreigners, states the message.—United Press.

"ASAHI" NEWSPAPER OFFICE ATTACKED

Among the non-official buildings attacked was the office of newspaper "Asahi" in Tokyo. The object of the young officers who were assisted by private soldiers in attacking the members of the Diet was to get rid of the elder statesmen, millionaires, bureaucrats and faction leaders who are against the interests of Japan at a critical time in the history of the country, and to establish a national constitution in its true perspective.

LIKELY OUTCOME OF TOKIO EVENTS

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26.

An emergency military Fascist Government, with more aggressive pan-Asiatic policy, is regarded in well-informed circles here as the most likely outcome of the events in Tokio.

It is pointed out that the main object of the instigators was achieved by the removal of the moderate elements in the Cabinet. The movement, it is held, was undoubtedly supported by the majority of younger army officers. Many of their elders were impatient of the moderate Foreign Office policy of restraint with regard to China and the Soviet-Russia as well as the Finance Ministry's opposition to the increased military estimates and the attempts of the War Office to purge the army of its political control.

Border Incidents

The Soviet-Mongolian border incidents have further found the tempers of some circles here to regard the mutiny as an indication of the desperation of Japanese militarism who feel that they must abdicate or fight the Foreign war before the country becomes bankrupt, and their position compared to that of the German General Staff of 1914.

World-wide uneasiness has been aroused by the Japanese 'coup d'etat' and anxiety is felt in Paris which is reflected in the sharp fall of stocks on the Bourse. Newspapers talk of a threat to the Far-Eastern peace and the possibility of other Powers, besides China and the Soviet, being involved.

"L'Information" remarks that the Japanese Imperialist camarilla is essentially anti-European which does not mean that it has not been encouraged from Europe.—Reuter.

FEAR OF RENEWED AGGRESSION IN FAR EAST

MOSCOW: Feb. 26.

Soviet quarters opine that, if the Militarists retain power in Japan the outcome would be renewed aggression in the Far East, or an internal struggle among the different parties of Japanese, in which the Militarists would be weakened.—Reuter.

NAZIS BLAME SOVIET FOR TROUBLE

BERLIN, Feb. 26.

Events in Tokio have caused considerable sensation, and are splashed on the front page of all newspapers. Deutsche-Allgemeine-Zeitung suggests that the rearming Soviet Russia may have played a role in the revolt.

"Berliner-Tageblatt" attributes, the putsch partly to the 'internal political situation, and partly to the imperialistic tendency directed against Moscow.

"Nazi Angriff" opines that the tense relations between the armed forces and politicians are responsible for the Putsch.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN TOKIO

TOKIO: Feb. 26.

It is officially announced that Martial Law has been proclaimed in Tokio. It is reported that General Kashii, commanding the Tokio Garrison, has been appointed Military Governor in Tokio.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE BRAVERY OF WOMEN

TOKIO: Feb. 27.

High military officers are negotiating with the Mutineers to persuade them to return to their commands. It is not likely that the authorities will use force, except as a last resort.

Remarkable bravery was exhibited by two women during the soldiers' murderous raids. One was Viscountess Saito who, with wounded hands, made a vain attempt to defend her husband.

The other was the wife of Count Makino, ex-Keeper of the Emperor's Privy Seal, who, when a party of rebels arrived in a lorry from Tokio and cut down the valiant bodyguard, broke into the seaside villa of Count Makino, and confronted them insisting that her husband was absent, while he (the husband) was making his escape by a back-entrance, and was safely refuged in the house of a friendly carpenter.

The rebels, foiled in their attempt, fired on the villa.—Reuter.

GOODWILL FLIGHT ABANDONED

SHANGHAI: Feb. 27.

The R.A.F. goodwill flight has been definitely abandoned in view of the unsettled situation in Japan.—Reuter.

ARMY DEPT'S COMMUNIQUE

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay has received the following telegram regarding the latest situation in Tokio:—

"According to a communique of the Army Department issued at 8-15 on February 26, a number of young military officers attacked the following places at five this morning. The official residence of Premier Okada was attacked and the Premier was assassinated. The private residence of Admiral Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was attacked and he (Saito) was assassinated. The private residence of General Watanabe, Inspector General of Military Education was attacked and Watanabe was assassinated.

The official residence of Admiral Suzuki, the Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor was attacked, and he was severely wounded. The private residence of Mr. Takahashi, Finance Minister was attacked, Takahashi was wounded and he later died. Count Makino, ex-Lord Keeper of Imperial Seals who was staying at a hotel at Yugahara (Health resort) was attacked and his fate is not yet known. The offices of the Tokio Ashai Schimbun, one of the biggest newspapers in Japan was attacked.

Government proclaimed Martial Law at 2-50 on the morning of February 27 in order to maintain peace and order in Tokio with Kashii, the Commander of the Tokio Defence forces in charge of the affairs. As regards the guarding and protection of the capital the military police and the metropolitan police are making joint efforts, and the situation on the morning of February 27 has resumed normality.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES GUARDED.

Foreign Embassies, Legations and Consulates in Tokio are well guarded, there being no incident here. Kansai Province including Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto has nothing to do with the Tokio incident. These places are quiet."—A. P.

EXCLUDED AREAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

(Mewasi Estate) after deduction of the compensation and other charges, would be spent for the benefit of the estate and though 17 years have elapsed since the promise was made nothing material has been done for the benefit of the estate." These are the testimonies offered by the officials themselves to indicate what sort of personal care and supervision the Governor will take in future. I shall try to describe in another article the work of amelioration among the aboriginal tribes done by official and non-official agencies and what is the main idea underlying the move for Excluded and Partially Excluded areas or, as it was reported in the papers the other day, changing the face of the India Bill when His Majesty visits India.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta President, Sind Humanitarian League, Karachi, has sent the following wire to Raja Saheb, Sangli:—

"Requesting your Highness not to permit animal sacrifice (offerings) in the proposed 'Yagna' in the month of Chaitra."

PORTFOLIO OF COMMUNICATIONS

Zafrullah's Assurance To European Group

RAILWAY DEMANDS PASSED UNDER GUILLOTINE

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah announced in the Assembly on Thursday in the course of the next year active steps would be taken to set up a portfolio of communications, subject to any further considerations which might arise. Mr. James who initiated the debate on this question withdrew his cut motion.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27

After interpellations, the European Group initiated a debate on the urgent necessity for co-ordination of communications throughout India and the desirability of redistribution of portfolios in the Viceroy's Executive Council so as to provide for a minister of communications.

Mr. James opening the debate with a cut motion emphasised that rail and road were not antagonistic to each other. Legitimate competition which existed between the two was not a luxury, as Sir Guthrie Russell stated at the Railway Conference. It was wrong for either one to impede the development of the other. It was as wrong for the railways to hamper or cripple road development, as for local Governments to hamper or cripple Railway development. Any attempt to restrict the freedom and flexibility of road transport was bad for the industry and trade, and therefore for railways themselves.

ALLEGATION AGAINST RAILWAYS.

The European Group was opposed to further taxation. Railways had tended to hamper road development by raising freights on road materials. The proceeds from ten annas on petrol tax to the Central Government amounted to five crores and thirty lakhs. The consumption of petrol in Great Britain and other countries was much more than in India. To crab road development was like killing the goose, whose potentiality was enormous. Between eight to nine crores of rupees were being collected on motor transport through duties, namely petrol tax and local duties. Fifty-five per cent. of this went to the Centre, and the remaining to the Provinces. Government's policy should be not to penalise one or the other form of transport. Railways must face the road competition on its own ground. Of course, there must be distinction between legitimate and unfair competition. Among types of unfair competition Mr. James referred to the very low bus fair in South India on roads parallel to railways and goods traffic on lorries with restriction on packing.

Regarding the latter there should be legislation for regular inspection of buses, compulsory passenger, limits third party insurance, uniform driving tests, medical inspection, punishment for overcrowding and limitation of hours of work for drivers. Government would do well to get the Bill ready.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATING AUTHORITY.

But as for railways, their solution lay not in restricting other forms of transport, but in rejuvenating their own methods. There should be a Co-ordinating Authority in the Centre with one member in charge. Government had adopted the principle of this through Sir George Schuster, in 1934.

Were Government waiting for the Wheeler Committee's report or federation or any other excuse to postpone the matter? The approach of provincial autonomy made the matter urgent. Separatist tendency was likely to grow, unless a machinery was devised to co-ordinate the various interests for economic good, namely agriculture, commerce, industry and communications.

SAD PLIGHT OF BUS OWNERS.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty said that not one out of a hundred bus-owners were showing profits. How could there be profits, when they were called upon to pay registration fees, license fees, provincial taxes petrol taxes and charge passenger only two pies per mile. Motor buses were changing hands every few months, thereby proving that none was making a profit. The best solution would be the motor transport along particular roads should be handed over to certain associations or intelligent and educated individuals who would follow the regulations carefully and cover third party risk and avoid many accidents. If roads were to be transferred to the Central Authority, only trunk roads should be taken over by the Government of India, leaving others in charge of the Local Boards.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to the debate said that he got the impression that whereas previously the feeling of the House was that the poor bus owner ought to be protected against railways, the House was not so sure of that now. There was no ground for Mr. James' suggestion that provincial taxation was imposed at the instance of the Central Government to protect the Railways.

Mr. James: I referred to raising freights on goods for road development which has increased the cost of road construction.

HOLDING SCALES EVEN.

Sir Frank Noyce said that road development account had been run with proper balance between railway and road interests. There was the fullest co-ordination between him and the Railway Member, and if there had been a Ministry of Communications, the Railway losses would not have been less. He recalled that only eight years ago, the Road Development Committee set up by the House had made no reference to the rail-road competition, even as a distinct danger and the Railway Board's memorandum welcomed road construction and even road services parallel to railways. Within the last few years, the competition had become serious. The last suggestion made by Mr. James was already provided in the rules drawn up. As regards the Provincial Governments, this was hardly the time to use the big stick. Autonomy was about to be introduced. Sir Frank Noyce announced that the Transport Advisory Council would meet in next July and the Government had prepared a draft amending bill and rules for consideration in July. The Bill on the subject would be introduced at the next Simla Session. Government also were reviewing the policy of Road Account, and if changes were necessary, the House would be asked to amend the previous resolution at the next session.

Mr. Morgan said that the Railway Member's budget speech stating that river and sea competition had intensified was misleading. The railways were aggressors and had tried to capture traffic built by river routes forcing the latter to reduce rates. The attack was quite unjustified.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry asked whether it was not a fact that owing to opposition of the river interests, the Dacca-Aricha project was abandoned. (Sir A. H. Ghuznavi: Hear, hear).

Mr. Morgan replied that the project was given up, because the cost was prohibitive.

Sir Muhammad Yakub suggested that the entire question of redistribution of portfolios should be postponed till the Reforms had been introduced and the Federal Railway authority had been established.

PANT'S PROTEST.

Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant protested against the suggestion of encroachment on provincial sphere. He felt that on the other hand, Commerce and Railways had made better combination for one portfolio, as railways must be run for commercial development of the country. (Hear, hear). If Mr. James meant that the Member for Transport should have greater discretion than he possessed now or he would possess after the Railway Authority had been established, then it was a bigger constitutional issue which should not have been raised incidentally. Pandit Pant urged that the Commerce and Railway Member must be an Indian as an Indian alone would be able to appreciate the point of view of the country, in such important matters as railways and commerce.

NO NEW PORTFOLIO.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, replying to the debate said that certain general principles were accepted at the December Conference between railway and shipping interests. It was agreed that both the interests should get together, in order to adjust their differences in accordance with those principles. The Railway Member had accepted the general principle stated by Mr. James that different forms of transport were not antagonistic to each other. Unless the tendency was such, competition was wasteful and uneconomic, and railways did not propose to interfere.

Of course, it would be a good idea if the various steps suggested by Mr. James for the regulation of bus traffic could be enforced. But he could not agree with Mr. Avanasalingam Chetty that certain roads could be taken over by the Central Government, as Federal roads. This would be not only an unpopular step, but would lead to friction. The better method would be to induce and not to coerce the Provincial Governments to see that nothing was done to hamper rail development.

Regarding the demand for one portfolio of communications, Mr. James must have realised that there was no entire agreement among all sections of the House. But Government stood committed to the principle that the portfolio of communications should be set up. True, there had been some delay. This was because more difficulties had arisen than was originally thought. It was also not possible to state exactly that a new portfolio would be created. The splitting up of some portfolios and amalgamation of them with others would be necessary. But there was no intention of increasing the number of portfolios at any rate before Federation. All he could therefore, say was that active steps would be taken during the course of the next year to set up the Portfolio of Communications, subject to further consideration, which might arise.

Mr. James withdrew his cut motion.

GENERAL BUDGET DISCUSSIONS.

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Leader of the House announced that general discussion on Sir James Grigg's budget statement would be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, while Thursday and Saturday would be holidays. The House would discuss on March 6 the report of the Hammond Committee, as relates to the Federal Legislature. Four resolutions of Sir Frank Noyce regarding certain Labour conventions also would be placed on the agenda of that day. He added that if it fell on Wednesday, there would be a slight change in dates, which he would announce later.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi moved a token cut to censure the Railway Board for its failure to provide money for construction of the Dacca Aricha Railway in East Bengal.

The motion was rejected.

LOAVES AND FISHES.

Mr. Fazlul Haq Piracha raised a debate on a cut motion and protested against the paucity of Muslims in the Railway Employ.

Bhai Parmanand asked the Muslims to be content with getting the Communal Award both politically and in the matter of Services. The speaker stood for defensive communalism, and protested that the number of advertisements by the N.W.R. reserved posts for Muslims even above sixty per cent. and gave the rest to the minorities. While even the Hindu name was not mentioned, he did not know why the Government did not wish the name of the Hindus (laughter). Let some percentage, however shall be fixed for the Hindus as such.

Mr. Nauman declared that the Muslim share should be judged not by inferior appointments, but by the division of money which salaries involved.

Sardar Sant Singh said that so long as the Home Department issued orders fixing the communal proportion, the Railways could not be called upon to run commercially. The Sikhs had not even a population share in the services in the N. W. R. He wanted this cry to be called off or let Government with one sweep retire and replace men on a population proportion everywhere, rather than do injustice in a case by supersession.

Captain Sher Muhamed absolved the N. W. R. of blame. He asked Sardar Sant Singh to remember who really was responsible for forcing the Communal Award.

After Sir Zafrullah Khan's reply, the motion was withdrawn.

All the Railway Demands Grants were passed under Guillotine at five.—A.P.

NO BOARD OF CONCILIATION

Jamnadas Mehta's Request For Inquiry Into Dohad Dispute Turned Down

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour has turned down the request of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the President of the B. B. C. I. Railway Employees Union for appointment of a Board of Conciliation under Trades Dispute Act for inquiring into a dispute that has arisen between the B. B C. I. Railway Administration and the Union in respect of the arbitrary discharge by the former of several employees in Dohad Workshop.

The Secretary states in his letter that the Governor-General-in-Council does not consider that any useful purpose will be served by appointing a Board of Conciliation in the case.—United Press.

CAPITAL OF NEW ORISSA.

Committee Set Up To Examine Sites For Location

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State have decided to set up a committee to examine sites at Cuttack and elsewhere in the new province and report on their relative suitability for the location of the Capital of the Province in respect of land available, water supply, drainage, climate, health, subsoil, water levels, liability to food communication and cost of land and building.

The following has been appointed to constitute the Committee:—

Chairman: The Chief Engineer Central Public Works Department.

Members: Public Health Commissioner, Government of India; Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle; Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Bihar and Orissa; and the Director of Public Health Bihar and Orissa.

The committee will submit their report to the Government of India.—A. P.

ARE THEY TRUE PICTURES?

Missionary Propaganda Through Films In Europe

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Dr Banerjea asked in the Assembly to-day whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the strong protest made by Dr. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society against the exhibition in Europe of missionary propaganda films. Are Government aware that in such films the picture depicted is not always a true picture?

Sir Henry Craik replied in the affirmative to the first part of the question and as regards the second part, he said he is unable to say as he had not seem the films but he saw no reason to believe that those films would be other than true pictures.

MOVE TO EXPUNGE GRIGG'S REMARKS

NEW DELHI: Feb. 27.

A paper is now in circulation among the elected members of the Assembly, securing signatures for the motion, proposing that, the remarks objected to in Sir James Grigg's answer to Lala Shamlal's question, on which the adjournment motion was talked out, be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

It is understood that the motion will be forwarded to the President only, if the majority of the House sign it.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU FOR LUCKNOW

Jogesh Chatterji To Be Persuaded To Give Up Hunger-Strike

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27

The condition of Sjt. Jogesh Chatterji who has been on hunger-strike for last 107 days, is said to have taken a bad turn. His voice is stated to be inaudible and he is unable to recognise people.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad is coming here to persuade him to discontinue the strike.—United Press.

PREVENT HIS IMMOLATION

Calcutta Urges Government To Concede Jogesh's Demand

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

"Hunger-strike or no hunger-strike, the question is whether his demands are reasonable, and we find they are so," said Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, presiding over a largely attended public meeting at Albert Hall this evening to consider Jogesh Chatterji's fast. "The jail is after all a place for improving the morals of its inmates and Government should provide adequate necessities in the shape of books and periodicals so that the prisoners could benefit themselves."

A resolution was passed supporting the demands of Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee regarding political prisoners and urging on Government the imperative need of conceding Chatterjee's demands so as to prevent the threatened act of self-immolation and further urging Chatterji to abandon the fast as he had succeeded in enlisting public sympathy with the cause of political prisoners.—A. P.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN U. P.

Governor's Address To Legislature

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27

A comprehensive survey of the problems facing the province was made by Sir Harry Haig, Governor, while addressing the members of the U. P. Council this morning.

He laid emphasis on the Government's rural development work including industrial extension and cottage work which are being done in the villages of the province, and various other works, particularly agriculture, public health and education. He also gave a comprehensive account of the hydro-electric and tube-well projects which included the U. P. Government's capital programme.

Referring to the report of the Unemployment Committee, the Governor paid high tributes to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Chairman of the Committee and said that if some additional source of revenue was available, the Government would be glad to carry out its recommendations.

In conclusion the Governor referred to the political peace and amicable communal relations in the province and said:—

"God willing, we will be able to hand over the administrative machinery to our successors under the new Reforms, running smoothly in a season of fair weather."—United Press.

RANGOON 'VARSITY STRIKE

Short Notice Motion In Burma Council

RANGOON, February 27.

The situation in University College strike is unchanged. The strikers are carrying out peaceful picketing. In the meantime the Governing Body of the University College has notified the students that they would be allowed to return without penalty till tomorrow when the College examinations would commence.

A Senate notification states that the University examinations are proceeding and will proceed as previously arranged.

A short notice motion to discuss the strike situation has been tabled in the Burma Legislative Council.—A.P.

BIHAR BAN ON "SUBHAS CHANDRA"

PATNA, Feb. 26.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have proscribed the following book under section 4 of the Press Act:—

"Subhas Chandra"—a book in Tamil by Thenagaran and printed at the Malayandi Swamy Press, Rangoon.—United Press.

Bombay Mourns Death Of Ideal Judge

Public Meeting Pays Glowing Tributes To Memory Of Late Nanavati

Tributes to the independence, integrity and impartiality of the late Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavati, Sessions and District Judge of Poona and sometime Acting Judge of the Bombay High Court, were paid at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Sir C. J. Hall on Thursday.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presided.

Judge And Patriot

"In Mr. Nanavati, if one saw every inch of the Civilian, as efficient, honest and assiduous to the service he belonged, as a judge if he was as fair-minded as any, he was more independent than most; as an Indian he was as much a patriot as any".

These words of Mr. K. M. Munshi sum up the opinion of the various speakers. A large gathering, including prominent men of the city, was present.

Practitioners Admired Him

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad gave in brief the career of Mr. Nanavati. Soon after his success in the Civil Service, Mr. Nanavati was posted at Burma. There he made his mark and was appointed to high Judicial offices. He was then transferred to Bombay where, as District Judge, Legal Remembrancer and twice as Acting Judge, he rendered valuable services. Practitioners on both Original and Appellate sides admired his great intelligence and sterling impartiality and independence. At the same time he was very sympathetic towards the litigants and, in the opinion of many, was an ideal Judge. By his death the public and the High Court had suffered great loss.

NOTED FOR HIS MODESTY

Sir Manubhai Mehta in moving the condolence resolution recounted some of the incidents during the forty-five years of his acqaintance with the late Mr. Dhirajlal D. Nanavati. He was noted for his modesty, ability and integrity. Mr. Nanavati was cut off in the prime of his life. 'Those whom Gods love die young'.

As a child, Mr. Dhirajlal was precocious and thes peaker had advised his being sent to London to compete for the Indian Civil Service. And when he returned successfully, he had approached the speaker for his blessings. Unlike other men who had returned from England, he had not changed, and continued to cherish his family and country.

FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT

He filled his various posts with credit, brilliance and integrity. He was fearless and independent, and the tributes paid by numberless men and women at the burial ground showed the abiding place in their affection he had earned. It was true to say that he combined manly dependence with manly independence. He had left behind him a heartening message which could be summed up in three words: Aspice, Respice, and Prospice, meaning, 'Look around. Look up, and Look forward.

PATRIOT THOUGH A CIVILIAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in seconding the resolution, said that he paid tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Nanavati on behalf of the Congress. The very fact that men and women in the City, and in Poona at the time of Mr. Nanavati's death, had assembled in large numbers, went to show the affection in which he was held by the public. It has fallen to the lot of many in the Judiciary to know that their services had not been properly recognised by the Government. Mr. Nanavati was a civilian, but he was also an Indian patriot.

BEACON-LIGHT TO SERVICES

In England, some of the greatest Judges, whose services were not at first valued, had been watch-dogs of people's rights and liberty. Mr. Nanavati's services to India, the speaker hoped, would stand as a beacon-light to the public services in the country. He had an eye, not so much on the promotions that he would get or on the opportunities he would come across but solely on his devotion to duty and service to the country.

Mr. Nanavati at times went even against the Executive. The Judgment in the Deccan College Case was an instance in point.

Mr. Nariman concluded by hoping that there would be other Indian Judges who would follow Mr. Nanavati's inspiring example. That would be a fitting memorial to the departed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the late Mr. Nanavati never showed the pride and vanity that a Civilian generally exhibited.

The resolution was carried, all standing.

SIR CHUNILAL'S TRIBUTE

Sir Chunilal Mehta moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the family of the departed. He paid tributes to the devotion to duty and independence of the late Mr. Nanavati.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in seconding the resolution, observed that in Mr. Nanavati if one saw every inch of the Civilian, as efficient, as honest and assiduous to the public service he belonged, as a Judge he was as fair-minded as any, he was more independent than most, as an Indian he was as patrictic as any. To be a member of the Indian Civil Service and to be an Indian patriot at the same time was difficult but Dhirajlal had succeeded in the attempt.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. A. A. A. Faizee also spoke.

The resolution was carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

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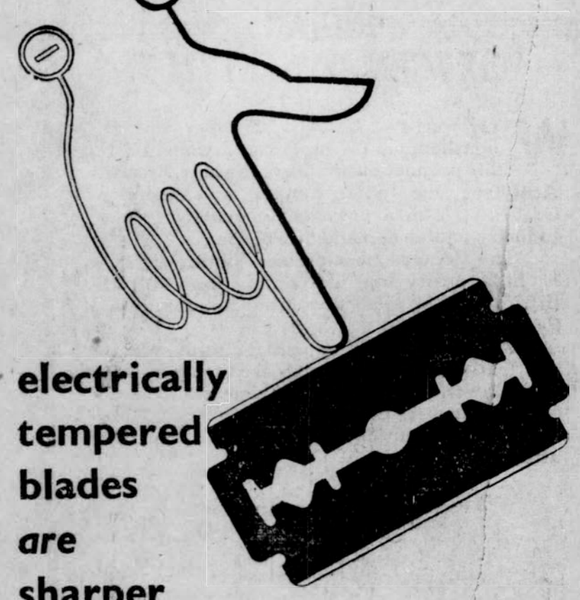

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Threat To Resign If Prince's Chamber Is Not Reorganised

Patiala Warns Position Of Rulers Will Weaken If Bigger Princes Don't Join Chamber

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Associated Press understands that H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala told the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes' yesterday, that either they should undertake reform of the Princes' Chamber immediately or accept his resignation of the Chancellorship.

His Highness's letter on the subject is now in the course of circulation amongst his colleagues, who are warned that unless they reorganise the Chamber and bring in the bigger princes. the position of their order might be considerably weakened in future in respect of political relationship.

The Standing Committee also considered a number of other questions including the international protocol on the subject of foreigners, rule relating to mail robberies, repatriation of French Indo-China subjects and a number of questions outstanding from the old 23 points.—A. P.

Railway Rates & Freights Must Be Reduced

Proposed Increase Will Tell On Trade And Commerce, Warn Indian Merchants

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have issued a statement regarding the Railway Budget of the Government of India for the year 1936-37 in the course of which they say:

"It is greatly depressing that the Railways, which form the biggest asset of the Government, i.e. the Indian taxpayers, have continuously been showing huge deficits for the last six years, and the Committee would point out that these deficits are alarming from the point of view of the taxpayers. Unfortunately, the popular demands and suggestions for meeting such a position have not received sufficient consideration at the hands of Government.

SERIOUS SIGNAL.

This state of affairs should be considered as a serious signal by the Government of what is in store. While it is true that there are several factors, over which the Railways have no control, which have led to the decreased earnings of Railways, there are also factors for which the Railways have been responsible, to some extent, for the present situation. The world-wide depression, specially leading led to lower prices of agricultural commodities, has principally led to decrease in railway traffic. The competition from motor and sea traffic has also been felt in its effects on the railway traffic. At the same time Railways, on the whole, have generally not shown any imagination in formulating a policy which will bring in more traffic either of passengers or of goods.

LEE CONCESSIONS.

The total amount spent, under the Lee Commission concessions, annually by the different Railways must be running into lakhs, and surely it is now high time that the Government of India should reconsider their whole policy with regard to the Lee concessions and take a step which is now long overdue to withdraw these concessions and thus restore that balance in their Railway Budget which has long since been wanting.

"While the Committee deprecate the restoration of cuts, they also urge the necessity of the appointment of a Committee, with a majority of non-officials, which will go thoroughly into the Railway finances and point out the possible directions in which curtailment of expenditure can be effected. There are several directions in which there may be leakages in such gigantic undertakings and it would be for the suggested Committee to point out where and when such leakages occur.

INCREASING FREIGHTS.

"While several foreign countries have effected reductions in rates and freights, the Indian Railways, instead of effecting reductions, are seriously proposing to increase them! Such an increase in rates and freights instead of getting in any additional revenue, will, it is feared, reduce the income, as surely, as in the case of taxation, the present rates and fares for Railways have reached a limit beyond which it is not the capacity of the Indian people to go. The proposal is fraught with grave consequences and is bound to react on trade and industries in an adverse manner.

The Committee have noted that the so-called strategic Railways are always responsible for a big loss of about Rs. 2 crores, and it is but meet and fair that this deficit should be shown against the Military Budget and not against the Railway Budget.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

There cannot be any satisfactory increase in railways earnings, when Indian trade and industries and agriculture are left in a condition of penury and half-starvation. With the development of Industries and agriculture, through protection, Railways will get enhanced revenue through the enhanced prosperity of the people. It is arguing in a vicious circle to say that the Tariff policy of Government must now be changed to suit the convenience of foreign importers, as this would not result in any real and tangible benefit to the railway revenues, while at the same time it would keep India in the same submerged economic condition as she is now.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL OF STATE

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

Should the Punjab Congress Committee put up candidates in the forthcoming elections to the Council of State or support any independent candidate? This question was discussed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee following the receipt of a letter in this connection from the General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

It is understood that after discussion, the Committee decided to refer the matter to Lala Dunichand, a memoer of the Committee, for report in the light of the present situation in the province.

The Committee decided to hold the next Provincial Political Conference at Gujranwala.—A. P.

SECURITY FORFEITED

PATNA, Feb. 27.

By order of the District Magistrate, Patna, a security of Rs. 500 deposited by the "Yogi," a Hindi weekly of Patna, has been forfeited for publication, in its Congress Jubilee Number, an article written by Ambika Kanta Sinha.—United Press.

INCOME-TAX LAW REFORM

PATNA: Feb. 27.

Members of the Board of the Inland Revenue and Experts of the Advisory Committee, regarding the reform of the Income-tax Law in India, who arrived here last night, are having informal discussions with the Commissioner of Income-tax and will hear representations from the Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce on the 29th instant.—A. P.

Sultan Of Makalla Dead

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Feb. 27.

The death occurred here in the small hours of this morning of His Highness Sultan of Makalla, Sultan Omer Alkaiti Nawib Shamshir Nawazjung Bahadur, an Arab chieftain with over a century connection with the Hyderabad State.

The Sultan was suffering from cancer for a year, and was aged 67 at the time of his death. His son, Sultan Siem Bin Ghalib Alkaity Nawaz Saif Nawaz Jung Bahadur, who is the heir-apparent, succeeds to the Sultanate.

Makalla is a port near Aden and its Sultan enjoys a salute of 11 guns from the British.—A.P.

INSULT TO INDIANS

Visitors Dressed In Indian Costume Refused Admission To European Institute

A very unhappy incident is said to have occurred at the European Institute at Dhanbad (Bengal) on Wednesday last, says the Jharia correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

A two-day exhibition of Ford cars was being held—one on the 19th at the E. I. R. European Institute followed by a talkie show and another on the 20th at the E. I. Ry. Indian Institute. the programme being the same.

The sponsors of the Exhibition invited some Indian dealers and owners of cars at the European Institute on the 19th, in order that they might witness the talkie show. They were all invited with their staff and friends. The invitations were accepted but for reasons best known to the sponsors, the Indian guests had to wait outside for a considerable time to get admittance into the Institute hall. Finally they (Indians) had to return disappointed.

Later on it was learnt that the organisers of the exhibition were not to blame but that the authorities of the European Institute refused to admit Indians, as they were all in Indian dress.

This incident calls for serious consideration by all right thinking people, Indians and Europeans.

CITY'S WATER PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6).

serve the new demands, and unless new works are undertaken to cope with the new requirements, there may be similar complaints from these areas also.

Wastage

But to revert to the complaint, namely, the wasteful habits of several tenants and ratepayers. In order to emphasize that point further, it may be pointed out that, according to Dr. K. C. Banerji, Executive Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, the normal daily requirement of water for ordinary purposes under the modern condition for a human being is about 17-1/2 gallons per day per head; but making even a most liberal provision for our city, and doubling that figure so as to provide 35 gallons per head per day, the total daily supply of 41 million gallons per day ought to suffice, without causing any shortage or complaints from any quarter; because even after such a generous supply, there ought to be, according to the figures quoted above, a fairly large balance of 47 million gallons of surplus quantity spared out of the total of 88 million gallons available from both lakes for the City daily. According to a proposed estimate out of this surplus about 6 to 8 million gallons per day, would go for industrial purposes, in addition to the domestic supply stated above. From these figures it is a simple mathematical calculation to conclude that nearly 35 million gallons of water are wasted every day.

Causes Of Wastage

It would not be out of place to refer to a few instances of such criminal waste noted during our sanitary rounds in the City. It is a common but tragic sight in the morning in several of these overcrowded chawls and large tenements to find taps, mostly on the ground floors, open and flowing in full force; and from the flooded state of the surrounding area, it was easy to conclude, that this uninterrupted flow must have continued at least for the whole night; whereas on visiting the top floors of the same buildings or chawls, the victimised tenants bitterly complained of water shortage and water scarcity. In some cases petty defects in the water taps were unattended to for days together, resulting in enormous waste, when a telephone message to the department or the central office close by, might have set them right in a few minutes. In some western countries, emergency inspection parties are arranged by the Municipalities, supplied with the necessary tools and implements, who always keep moving round and immediately attend to and rectify all petty repairs there and then, thus preventing considerable waste; whereas here a lengthy process has to be gone through, beginning with a notice to the landlord and at times ending in protracted lengthy Police Court proceedings, in the meantime the petty defects remain unattended to resulting in inevitable waste. Instances have been brought to light where tenants have locked their tenements, leaving the pipes open, so that the flow continues for several days till their return. Again on account of the uncertainty of supply, large quantity of water is stored in large utensils or storage tanks in almost every house for emergency, and every morning when pressure returns, all that accumulated water is thrown out, unused, and fresh water stored again, to be similarly wasted.

Need For Citizen's Co-operation

An interesting experiment was recently tried. Water meters were installed in various premises in different parts of the City, selected at random and most astounding results were obtained. The meters when inspected after some time indicated that the consumption of water in different premises varied from 20 gallons to 700 gallons per head per day; and it was further discovered that the largest complaints came from a building, where the meter showed a consumption of over 70 gallons per head per day. There could not be a clearer demonstrative proof of a copious total supply; still there are cases of individual shortages due to the inequitable and uneven distribution, mostly due to local defects or local neglect; and a large number of these public complaints with regard to deficient water supply, are due amongst other causes to preventable waste and neglected misuse.

The Corporation is at present considering various proposals to solve this problem so as to remove the causes of complaint, the general trend of opinion being that better distribution system should be introduced, and at the same time some provision should be made for lean years; because on the whole from the figures and statistics stated above, it is concluded that the total supply of water in the City is ample and more than enough to meet the normal needs; but it is difficult to solve this problem by Municipal efforts alone without obtaining full co-operation and assistance from the general rate-payers also.

INDIAN PASSENGERS

Egyptian Demand For Vaccination Certificates

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Government of India have received telegraphic notification from the Office of International Hygiene in Paris that the Egyptian Government require small-pox vaccination certificates from passengers coming from maritime provinces in India.—A.P.

INDIAN CHAMBERS' COMMITTEE MEETING

CAWNPORE: Feb. 27.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, will be held at New Delhi under the presidency of Lala Padampat Singhania, on March 2 and 3 to consider the Budget proposals of the Government of India.—A.P.

'BOMB' EXPLOSION IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

An explosion occurred at midnight in Johnstonganj Road in the heart of the City.

It is stated that a boy employed in a Goldsmith's shop found a tin in front of the shop. He took it inside and showed it to the other inmates. When they shook it to find out what it contained, the tin exploded, resulting in one of the boy's eyes being seriously injured. The others received slight injuries.

The police are making investigation.—United Press.

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Of all Chemists and Bazars

Flying Over Himalayas To Gilgit

(Continued from page 3.)

back and put the nose down. Nearing Gilgit, signs of cultivation appear in the valley floor, and there are scattered groups of houses and groves of some kind of poplar tree.

Gilgit landing ground itself looks rather awkward at first sight, as it lies right at the foot of a 2,000 feet cliff, and is surrounded on two sides by a ravine about 40 feet deep. On closer inspection, however, it is not nearly so bad as it appears, and has quite clear approaches with a landing run of 600 yards. The surface is perfect. A point worth noting, incidentally, is that one's sense of proportion appears to be affected by flying amongst such terrific scenery. The writer found considerable difficulty in judging height and distance in the normal manner. The landing was successfully effected with a run of 240 yards, which reflects credit on the excellence of the aircraft and its brakes. Had one's faculties and hands not been frozen, it would probably have been possible to reduce this figure still further.

STEW AND SPIRIT!

It is here necessary to comment on the hospitality of the local population who turned out in force to greet us, armed with a most excellent hot stew and some of Mr. Allsopp's Beer.

Picketing down presented some difficulty, as the ground is unsuitable for screw pickets, but the problem was eventually solved by the use of some small boulders wrapped in floor covering from the tents which had been pitched on the aerodrome.

The most dangerous part of the journey now commenced, in the shape of a four miles ride into the township on ponies. Not having made use of this form of transport, for at least 20 years, the writer very soon began to regret his somewhat hearty indulgence in the stew previously referred to. However, after several trials a pony was found which was prepared to proceed with a certain amount of smoothness, and despite several differences of opinion as to the speed limit, Gilgit was eventually reached in safety.

RETURN TRIP

Having enjoyed a very pleasant night's hospitality with Major and Mrs. Kirkbride, whose kindness will always be remembered, we returned to the aerodrome and proceeded to start up our Lynx engines. Considering the cold, this was effected very easily—the only diversion being provided by a couple of Sealyhams who did not like the banging of the cold engines, and fell on the ground engineer's legs with the utmost ferocity whilst he was cranking up. Being safely ensconced in the cockpit I was able to appreciate the agility of both the engineer and the dogs. The remarks of the engineer are probably best left unrecorded. A favourable weather report having came through, we embarked our distinguished passenger, and took off. The take off run was just under 300 yards, with an all up weight of 9,135 lbs., which must be considered an excellent performance having regard to the altitude of the aerodrome.

The return trip was made at an average height of 15,500 feet, and as before, the weather was perfect. The flying time to Rawalpindi was 2 hours, 15 minutes, as compared with 2 hours. 35 minutes on the outward journey. The R. A. F. were kind enough to entertain us to lunch, and having refuelled we proceeded via Lahore to Delhi. The last 1 1/2 hours of the journey were completed in the dark, and New Delhi provided us with the usual magnificent display of lights. Incidentally, it is only from the air at night that one can appreciate the wonderful layout of the new part of the Imperial City. I know of no other large town which can compare with this as a spectacle, and a night flight from Safdarjung (New Delhi) aerodrome should be as much a part of the sightseers' itinerary as a visit to the Taj Mahal. One is apt to forget that the Electrical Age can also produce beauty.

We landed at Safdarjung Aerodrome at 8 p.m. New Delhi time, and it seemed scarcely possible to believe that we had breakfasted in the morning within sight of Nanga Parbat and his lesser brethren of the Himalayas.

BEAT BY MOUNTAINS

Apart from the extreme hospitality and helpfulness shown by our various hosts on the trip, there are several points deserving of mention. Firstly, the extraordinarily fine performance of the aircraft and its engines which left literally nothing to be desired, and, secondly, the amazing saving of time effected by the use of air transport in this particular case. One is told that the normal journey at this time of year would probably occupy some three weeks in all. The actual flying time from Gilgit to Delhi was a matter of 6 hours, 5 minutes.

Finally, one is left with a feeling of profound respect for mountains which, even when flying at the respectable height of 15,000 feet, can give the machine a clear 12,000 feet and a beating in point of altitude!—"I. N. A. Gazette".

Cantonment Amendment Bill

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

It is understood arrangements are being made to hold an informal conference on March 3 over the Cantonment Amendment Bill.

This measure was drastically revised as a result of compromise arrived at during the last session.

The new Commander-in-Chief has now examined the question afresh and tentative proposals framed in Simla will be further reviewed at the forthcoming conference. Thereafter the Bill will be brought before Assembly and recommended to the Select Committee. The idea is to dispose of the Bill this session.

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NEITHER HITLER NOR GANDHI

(Continued from page 14.)

the Honourable member to repeat what he uttered last.

The President: He does not want to.

Mr. Satyamurti: He is himself ashamed of what he said.—A.P.

Franks' Appointment As News Editor Of Delhi Broadcasting Station

Sir Frank Noyce replying to Mr. S. K. Som said, he had seen the editorial article of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" commenting on the appointment of Mr. H. G. Franks as news-editor of the Delhi Broadcasting Station.

Question: Are Government aware that Mr. Franks published the book "Queer India" in which he depicted the Indian people in very bad light and in which he depicted India as a land of mediaeval superstition mingled with primitive savagery?

Sir F. Noyce: Government are aware that Mr. Franks is the author of the book "Queer India," Government were also aware that Mr. Lionel Field in the control of the Indian State Broadcasting said at the Bombay Radio exhibition something to the effect that "broadcasting if used with integrity, intelligence and idealism can be a means of infusing into every class and community the spirit of mutual understanding and good-will and if properly used, it will usher in a time when generosity, toleration and kindness will replace creed, cruelty and mistrust."

Mr. Som: Was this appointment advertised?

Answer: "No, as the appointment had to be made at the very short notice and was temporary one only."

Mr. Som: What is the special qualification of this gentleman that prompted Government to appoint him to such an important post?

Answer: The fact that he had long experience of journalism and was free to take a temporary appointment.

Question: Are Government aware that the appointment of this gentleman has roused great indignation in the public mind and that the public are attributing some sinister motive behind this appointment?

Reply: No, Government are aware that the appointment will be criticised by a certain section of the Press.

Question: Are Government prepared to consider the desirability of removing this gentleman at once from the post.

Answer: No, Mr. Franks has so far carried out his duties satisfactorily.

Sir F. Noyce said permanent arrangement for the appointment of news Editor for the Delhi Broadcasting Station was under consideration and assured the House that absolute necessity of an impartial news service would be borne in mind.

Mr. Ayyangar: Will Indian be appointed?

Sir F. Noyce: The best man available will be appointed.

Mr. Ayyangar: Will selection be made through the Public Service Commission?

Sir F. Noyce said he was unable to say at present.

LEAGUE LIKE INDIA FIGHTS FOR PEACE

Geneva Official's Tribute To Mahatma Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

"The League of Nations and India have the same fundamental ideas in common and both are striving towards the same goal," said Dr. Pelt of the League of Nations addressing the Empire Parliamentary Association this evening, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy presiding. Among the fifty members of the Central Legislature present were Sir N. N. Sircar and Sir Frank Noyce.

Dr. Pelt continued: "India has known throughout the hundreds of centuries of her existence many a period of chaos and strife. To-day India is striving with all her might for a state of understanding and peace for was it not Asoka who said: "no more battle for me." In this connection I also mention another great Indian Mahatma Gandhi. He is known to the world as a politician of outstanding qualities but he is even better known and admired as a philosopher who has preached the doctrine of non-violence."

INDIA'S ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Pelt described at length what the League had done and in what spheres India had benefited from her association with the Leauge. India was a signatory of the League's Opium Convention, had participated in the League's campaign for international collaboration in the field of public health. India's contribution to the League when calculated per head of the total population came to one anna per head every fifteen years. As such it was one of the lowest League contributions.

Several questions were put by the audience. Replying to Mr. B. Das he said that about a thousand persons were employed in the League Secretariat of whom 650 were Swiss who must be employed for economic reasons. The remaining 350 were to be divided among 45 nations and India had eight posts (in the International Labour Office). India's share was not too little. As regards representation on the Council, India had never put up a proposal of having a seat on the Council.—A. P.

SYRIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Students To The Fore: Business Completely Suspended

FRENCH MOVE TO MEET CRISIS

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

For the last 24 days serious riots have been going on throughout Syria. It is for the first time in the history of the country that the shops have remain closed and business suspended for such a long time.

It appears that the people have totally forgotten all about their daily work and remember only their heroic fight for freedom. Hundreds of bills of exchange are lying unpaid.

The students following the example set forth by their Egyptian brethren have decided to contribute their quota in every field of activity towards the attainment of freedom.

The Syrian students in Cairo held a big meeting under the presidentship of Dr. Abdulrahman Shahbander a Syrian leader to protest against the policy of the French Government in Syria. Dr. Abdulrahman it may be noted fled from Syria during the riots in the guise of a Beduin in order expose to the world the alleged excesses of the French Government in Syria. The Egyptian students also attended the meeting and promised their full support to their Syrian brethren.

EX-KHEDIV AS SYRIAN KING?

Abbas Affandina, the ex-Khediv of Egypt and the uncle of King Faud has arrived in Palestine, and it is rumoured that the French Government is thinking of appointing him as the King of Syria in order to quell the riots and lessen the ill-feeling of the people of Syria against France.

There is another rumour that the French Government will declare Syria a republic under the presidentship of Amir Zaid, the brother of the late King Faisal of Iraq.

NO CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY

Hiralal Gandhi Disavows Intention

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

A definite decision that he had no desire to become Christian is announced by Mr. Hiralal Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's eldest son, in a letter to the "Daily News." He says, his previous letter was only a humble public complaint against the state of affairs he was put in and showed his resultant compulsory ejectment from the Hindu fold. "It was no desire for conversion that I expressed. I am against conversion from one's own religion to another but I would ask all converts to return to their own fold. My humble opinion is, every one born and bred up in a certain society owes moral debt to his society and has no right to forsake it at his will."—A. P.

MUNICIPAL GRANT FOR SLUM SERVICE

(Continued From Page 14)

have met with fierce criticism. We nevertheless feel that the success of a constitution, despite its defects and short-comings, depends on the spirit in which it is worked. We hope and pray that Your Lordship may allay all misgivings by the wise, liberal and statesmanlike manner in which you will exercise the powers vested in you.

We beg to extend to Lady Linlithgow a very warm welcome. As the First Lady in the land, she will have countless opportunities for leadership and service to the women of this country. We hope that she will carry on the beneficent work of her predecessors with the same zeal and enthusiasm and will leave behind enduring memories of her work.

In conclusion, we pray that Your Lordship's regime may be marked by peace, contentment and prosperity and that India may make speedy progress towards that self-government which is the aspiration of every Indian heart.

NEW LIGHT ON JAP ARMY COUP

(Continued from Page 14.)

gata were removed it would be impossible to reform the Army.

STABBED IN BACK.

However, on August 1, 1935, he was transferred to the First Regiment in Taiwan. He realized that if he went to Taiwan he would not have another chance to come to Tokyo, and resolved to kill General Nagata in order to remove the source of evil in the War Office. According to this resolution, he left Fukuchiyama on August 10, and, after visiting the Ise Shrine, came to Tokyo at 11 p.m., August 11, and stopped at the house of Mr. Zei Nishida, where he also met and talked with Elichi Okura. From the information he obtained, his determination to kill General Nagata was affirmed.

On the morning of August 12 he left the house of Nishida, and went to the War Office at 9-30 a.m. Upon ascertaining that General Nagata was in his room, he entered it at 9-35 a.m. Drawing his sword, he immediately attacked General Nagata, who was sitting at his desk, without speaking a word. As General Nagata noticed him and tried to walk away, he brought his sword down on General Nagata's back. Then, as General Nagata further tried to escape to the next room, he thrust the sword into the General's back.

When Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa was asked whether the facts mentioned in the charge were true, he replied that he wished to be allowed to explain the motive that made him kill General Nagata. But the judge said that he would be given a chance at a proper moment. Then Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa started to shout in a very loud voice his conviction in the authority of the Emperor.

February 1

"I believed Major-General Tetsusan Nagata was the headquarters of the devil, and thus I resolved to destroy the source of evil and accomplish the great task of the Showa Reformation," declared Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aizawa, the defendant, this morning at the third session of the public trial before a court martial for the assassination of the late Chief of Military Affairs Bureau.

The hearing was opened at 10-25 a.m. and immediately the defendant was asked to explain fully his sentiments about the act he had committed on August 12 last at the War Office.

After describing Major-General Nagata as the headquarters of the devil and his determination to kill him to enable the successful materialization of the Showa Reformation he planned, Lieutenant Colonel Aizawa continued:

"When I shook hands with Colonel Nemote, right-hand man of Major-General Nagata, after I committed the act I thought that Colonel Nemoto was repenting and recognizing his mistake, judging from his expression. But when I met Colonel Nemoto later while I was being examined by the Gendarmerie, I realised I was betrayed by him, and that the hands of the devil were extended further.

"I learned after the preliminary examination that the case was wrongly reported to my great regret. I felt that the Black Hand was working against me. Further from a letter I received from a friend, I learned that the public was misunderstanding the true meaning of the case. My true intention of destroying the headquarters of the devil and of giving my service for the Showa Reformation was not properly reported to the public."

Then, he referred to a visit made by Colonel Ishiwara on him at the prison, and said that the Colonel was also wrong in his opinion about his act. He continued:

"I intended to send a letter to Viscount Admiral Makoto Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, but I was not permitted to do so. Elder Statesmen, financial leaders, and bureaucratic officials are poisoning the country."

He also strongly stated that young Army officers are burning with eager desire to hope for a national reformation and mentioned that the late Lieutenant-Commander Fujii and Zei Nishida were the leading figures in the movement.

1936 BERLIN AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 3.)

cheap popular car, (2) the provision of fuel by home production, and (3) the manufacture of tyres and tubes out of the synthetic rubber produced in Germany. The task which the Reich Chancellor assigned to the German motor industry was the production of a car which could be bought and kept by from three to four million purchasers with larger incomes. He described the ownership of a car is just as much a matter of course as, centuries ago, the first panes of glass in the windows instead of the previously usual oiled skins. The best constructors and manufacturing experts in Germany are devoting much thought to the cheap "people's car". The price of the car is to be under 1.000 marks.

TRAVELLING POST OFFICE

Among the exhibitors, official bodies, in particular, are all represented. The German Post Office maintains the largest number of motor vehicles. It exhibits the "travelling post office," used last year on the occasion of the National Socialist Party Congress, and also large mail motor coaches suitable for the rapid transport of large numbers of passengers. The exhibits of the German Railways Company include fast motor coaches, with accomodation for twenty-five passengers, which can travel on the new motor roads at a speed of 60 miles per hour. Chassis for the transport of heavy loads are also shown.

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HE WAS LOSING THE USE OF HIS ARM

Could Not Carry a Thing

TERRIBLE PAIN HAS DISAPPEARED SINCE TAKING KRUSCHEN

This man was in such pain with rheumatism that he began to fear he was going to lose the use of his arm. But Kruschen Salts removed the pain, and now he can use his arm as well as ever. His gratitude led him to write the following letter:—

"I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism and lumbago and there have been times when I have not been able to move. About three years ago I had terrible pain in my right arm. I thought I was going to lose the use of it. I could not carry even the smallest parcel. I decided to try Kruschen Salts, and have received great relief. The pain was simply terrible, but I am pleased to say it has all disappeared since I have taken Kruschen."—N.E.

Unless the kidneys—or body filters—function properly, certain acid wastes, instead of being expelled, are allowed to pollute the bloodstream and produce troublesome symptoms: rheumatism for one: excessive fatigue for another. What is needed is a special kidney aperient. Ordinary aperients cannot do the work. In the light of present-day knowledge, Kruschen Salts is one of the finest diuretics or kidney aperients available for assisting the kidneys to excrete acid impurities.

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AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Maganlal Dayabhai Desai, Manager of the Nanshi Momji, stone-crusher company, situated at the Dongri quarry was fined this morning by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on three charges of violating the provisions of the Factory Act of 1934. He was fined Rs. 20 on each count.

The factory was duly registered under the Factories' Act. The charges were:

For employing a child against the provisions of the Act; for employing a child without duly being certified by the Certifying Surgeon, and for failing to have a notice of the periods of work for adults displayed and maintained at the time of inspection.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, on Wednesday continued his arguments, at the Dadar Court, for framing charges against A. St. John Niblett who, it was alleged, performed mock rites at the Sewri Cemetery on the night of November 23 last to raise the spirit of a suicide.

Mr. Velkar said that the complainant's reputation had suffered after the incident. He had been made the laughing stock by the accused.

If a charge of cheating could not be framed, Mr. Velkar continued, there was ample evidence for a charge of attempted cheating.

Mr. Wilfred Selwyn, for the accused, said that the charge could not be sustained because the complainant had not parted with the amount. The complainant had told him that he could not pay the money and the accused had left the matter to him. Complainant's paying him was entirely a "matter of volition and a matter of honour."

The magistrate (Mr. M. A. F. Coelho) held that there was a design behind the joke of the accused. "In my opinion," he said, "the question of money was predominant. By such means, he induced confidence in the Parsi."

Mr. Selwyn said that there was no evidence, and that there was no question of money. There might have been some intention.

Mr. Velkar, intervening, said that the accused had put the Parsi in a complete state of agitation in the expectation of a ghost.

Mr. Selwyn: No, sir. It must have been sheer pleasure. (Laughter).

The magistrate said that the underlying idea was to dupe the Parsi. The accused did not intend to injure the religious feelings of any persons.

The prosecutor, however, said that the religious sentiments of the Roman Catholics (whose cemetery it was) had been touched).

The magistrate: All the spirits were quiet in their graves, and all the Roman Catholics were in bed. The only person who was disturbed was the poor Parsi

Charges were not framed when Court rose for the day.

Rahimatulla Nadarkhan was arrested last evening by the Byculla Police, as he was alleged to have posed as one Sowari Sajada.

It was alleged that Sowari Sajada had appeared before the Dt. Medical Offices, G. I. P. Rly. Bhusawal, for medical examination, and was declared unfit for class A-1. He made an appeal against the decision and was directed to appear before the Chief Medical Officer of the same Railway. Instead of him, the accused Nadarkhan turned up stating that he was Sowari Sajada.

The masquerade might have been effective, had not the Medical Officer examined him for identification marks, and found them missing.

The accused was offered bail for Rs. 100/ but was unable to furnish it.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who ordered that he be remanded into Police custody till the 7th of March.

Abdul Kadar Ali Ahmed, aged 35, stated to be a mendicant, was arrested last night by the Nagpada Police as he was suspected to have entered a building at 1st Lane Kamatipura with an intent to assault and intimidate some of the people living there.

He was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 4th March, 1936.

Thirty-four persons arrested in two raids carried out by the Police were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day and they were ordered to be released on bail.

In the first raid conducted on the Goanese Club at Dhobi Talao, 27 persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector Swamy for alleged satta gambling.

In the second raid at Gokhale Road, Dadar, by the C.I.D. seven persons were arrested.

At about 8 am. this morning, the Byculla Police received a telephonic message to the effect that a man had died near a water-tap in the compound of Kanji Manji's stables at Gangabawdi Road.

Upon inquiries made it was ascertained that the deceased's name was Murad Ibrahim, aged 35. He was a bullock cart mucadam, and used to reside at the above mentioned stables.

At about 7 a.m. this morning, he took a lota of water and went outside the stables to wash. Suddenly he was seized with a sharp pain in the stomach, and expired a few minutes later.

Medical examination showed that death was due to "bursting of Aortic Ancurism."

The body has been removed to the morgue, and the inquest will be held later.

Alleged to have abused and then inflicted a penknife wound on the nose of the complainant, Dagdubai Mahadu, a woman was yesterday arrested by the Kalachowki Police.

The accused was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who granted the extension of her bail, period till the 6th March, 1936.

Three gaming raids were organised in different parts of the city yesterday and 36 persons were roped in.

The first raid was carried out at Dadar where Sorabji Pirojshah Bnagwagar and six others were arrested at Gokhlay Road.

At Dhobi Talao the raid was responsible for the arrest of 27 persons.

The Colaba Police also arrested Mahomed Shafi and Cooverji Ramji. A large number of satta slips, and cash it is stated were seized.

The arrested persons were subsequently released on bail.

An application was made to-day by the Pydhownie Police before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, requesting the issue of a summons against Bayaji Bala for an offence under Sec. 5 of the M.V. Act.

It was alleged that on the 3rd of February, at about 10-30 a.m. Bayaji Bala was driving his lorry No. Bom.-587, along Frere Road, from north to south.

When approaching a lamp-post, Bala was stated to have overtaken a tramcar from the wrong side, thereby colliding with a military lorry coming from the opposite direction.

It was further alleged that Bala was driving his lorry in a rash and negligent manner.

STUDENT'S DESIRE TO BE AVIATOR

Telugu Community Member's Appeal For Help

Mr. V. R. Manda, aged 20, belonging to the Telugu Munurwar community desires to go in for aviation with a view to become a licensed pilot. He is the first member of the Telugu community to undertake this course.

He has issued an appeal to members of his community and the general public requesting them to help him financially and in other ways, as the funds at his disposal are not sufficient to enable him to complete the course.

Mr. Manda stays at 3rd Kamathipura Street, Bombay.

Ghatkopar Election Petitions Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 26.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. S. M. Kaitini, Assistant Judge of Thana, in the two election petitions filed by Messrs. N. G. Lakhpatwala and H. R. Mehta, against the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, to set aside the elections of the C and D wards respectively.

Both the petitions were dismissed with costs after the hearing of arguments on preliminary issues, as the Judge found that the applications were out of time.

Mr. Wheeler Dryden (centre), half-brother of Charlie Chaplin, arrived in Bombay by the tourist ship "Franconia." He was greeted by Sabita Devi, the Indian actress (right). Mr. Dryden is seen giving an interview to a local pressman.

PANVEL TO REPEAT YEOLA?

Ambedkar To Preside Over Proposed Conference

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 26.

A conference of the Depressed Classes of the southern division of the Thana district and the northern division of the Kolaba district will be held at Panvel on February 29 and March 1, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, presiding.

There is every possibility that the question of changing the Hindu religion, with regard to which a resolution was passed at Yeola, might receive immediate attention at this conference. Preparations are in full swing to make the conference a success.

A HAWKER CONVICTED

Counterfeiting Of Huschkes Eau De Cologne

Before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, at Girgaon, on Tuesday last, the case in which Mr. J. S. Irani, the Manager of Mr. Robert Blau (India) the sole representative of Messrs. Ferd Mulhens, the manufacturers of Huschkes Eau de Cologne had obtained a warrant against Ahmed Noormahomed, a Mahomedan hawker, was heard.

Mr. Irani deposed to the fact that accused was selling and exposing for sale bottles of Huschkes Eau de Cologne containing spurious substance and a blue ribbon and a red seal were placed upon such bottles to create a resemblance. The original retail price of a bottle was Re. 1-4 while the hawker was selling the counterfeit at annas eight per bottle.

Mr. Jamnadas of Messrs. Vithaldas Narandas & Co., merchant, of Jumma Masjid, corroborated the story of the complainant. A report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay proving the fact that the conterfeit contained some spurious substance was produced by the Judicial Clerk of the Court.

The accused stated that he did not know that the bottles he was selling were spurious and that he had purchased the same at an auction sale.

The Magistrate accepted the story of the prosecution, charged the accused under Section 486, of the Indian Penal Code and convicted him, but taking into consideration the fact of the accused being in custody for a considerable time, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default, imprisonment for 15 days.

Mr. J. S. Chiniwala, Advocate and Mr. F. K. Boman-Behram, appeared for the prosecution, accused was in person.

RED LEAFLETS SENT TO POLICE BY POST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The Superintendent of Police C. I. D., has received by post an envelope containing some red leaflets entitled "Kranti-ki-Gang" (the echo of revolution).

It may be recalled that the same leaflets are alleged to have been distributed by the accused who are at present on trial in connection with the New Delhi Station and Post Office bomb case.

A case under Section 18 of the Press Act has been registered in this connection and investigation in vigorously proceeding.—United Press

Travancore Maharaja For Bombay

ALWAYE, February 27.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore accompanied by the Queen-Mother Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bai and the Elayaraja left for Bombay this afternoon "en route" to Delhi. —A.P.

BENGAL CLUB'S NEW PREMISES

Acharya Ray Performs Opening Ceremony

A pleasant function took place at the Bengal club's new premises at Shree Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel, on Wednesday evening when Acharya P. C. Ray performed the opening ceremony. The premises were packed to overflowing by ladies and gentlemen of the community.

Sj. J. C. Maitra, Vice-President of the club, welcomed Acharyadev in a neat little speech and gave a brief account of the progress of the club since its inception in 1922. He wished very much that the function had taken place in a building of their own instead of a rented house. He however hoped that with the blessings of the venerable Acharya they would be able to erect the pavilion for which a fund had already been started, in a year or two.

A great ovation was accorded to Acharyadev went he rose to speak. He said he felt exceedingly happy to be in the midst of such a large gathering of his compatriots. Whenever he went he advised the Bengalis to be up and doing. They should take lessons from the Industrial and Mercantile communities of Bombay and emulate their examples in forging ahead in business. He expressed full sympathy with the object of the Bengal club in having a building of their own and hoped that they would realise their object soon.

Prof. S. P. Mukherjee, the celebrated violinist, enterthined the guests to some fine pieces of music. The gathering dispersed late in the evening after partaking of light refreshments.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY

Will Arrive In Bombay On April 17

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Arrangements are almost complete for Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy-Designate, to sail for India in the first week of April, reaching Bombay on April 17.

As soon as Lord Linlithgow returns to London from Scotland where he is enjoying winter holiday at present, he will, it is understood, devote a few weeks in studying administrative procedure, working with the Secretary of State for India and the India Office Secretariat.

This is the usual practice with almost all Viceroy-Designates. Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon worked in the India Office for about six weeks before sailing for India.

Lord Linlithgow will have special audience of His Majesty the King before leaving London.—United Press.

CALCUTTA MEMORIAL TO LATE KING

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Being approached by the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan and Sir Walter Craddock on the subject of raising a fund for a memorial to his late Majesty, King George, the Bengal Governor has decided to hold a representative provincial meeting at the Government House on March 14 and invitations have been issued to all leading officials and non-officials all over the Province.—A. P.

PRAJAMANDAL WEEK IN BARODA

To Be Celebrated From March 8

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, Feb. 24.

The Baroda Prajamandal has decided to observe Prajamandal Week from March 8th onwards. The comprehensive programme of the Week includes, enrolment of members, propaganda of aims and objects of Prajamandal, explaining vital points of legislation like Debt Relief Bill, etc.

The Week is significant because of the ensuing session of the Conference to be held in May. The volunteers will go in the villages and acquaint them with all details. Preparations are going on to celebrate the "Week" by an extensive propaganda.

DIED OF BURNS

A Jain woman was seriously burned when her sari caught fire while cooking. She was rushed to the Civil Hospital where she succumbed to her burns.

for Lung Troubles

ANGIER'S
EMULSION
Colds, Coughs, all Chest Affections.
For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.
It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health. No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is' the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs.
"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."
A Doctor writes:—"Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."
(Signed) ——, M.B.
Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

A DECENTLY DRESSED MAN

Always Possesses

SUPERIORITY COMPLEX and carries CONVICTION in everything

JIMMY & Co.,
TAILORS
Empress Mahal
TRAM TERMINUS
DADAR,
WILL
DRESS YOU WELL.

HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS

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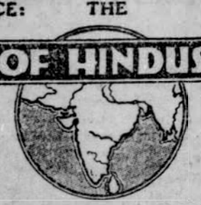

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TIRUPPUR.
TRIPLICANE.

Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on *daily balances*
Savings Bank Deposits are received up to Rs. 10,000 at 2½% p. a. (frequent withdrawals are allowed).
Fixed Deposits are received upto 2 years at favourable rates.
The Bank grants Loans and Cash Credits on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking Business are undertaken at the Head Office and Branches.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Political Disturbances Abroad Hamper Business

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES UNCHANGED

Wheat Firm But Linseed, Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, February 27

On Thursday cross rates ruled fairly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY

New York cotton was quiet but steady on account of the temporary discontinuance of pool sales of Spot cotton. Political disturbances abroad however hampered business and price fluctuations were very narrow. Near months ruled particularly steady.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver prices remained unchanged.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm at Chicago. Linseed, Jute and Rubber were steady. Base metals were strong.

SECURITIES NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange exhibited decided cheerful sentiment after yesterday's reverse. Giltedged securities were somewhat neglected owing to the lack of fresh enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing	10.42
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	10.39
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 27

Previous closing	5.60
To-day's opening	5.62
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	5.60
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 188

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 27

The temporary discontinuance of pool sales of spot cotton imparted steadier tendency particularly to near months which displayed considerable strength early in the session but the uncertainty with regard to developments in Washington and political disturbances abroad continued to hamper trading with very little outside interest appearing.

Trading in July commenced at 10.41 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and liquidation but later some trade buying and covering brought about some partial recovery. Movements thereafter were small and uninteresting.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.39 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.16/11.14) 11.14/11.14
May (10.70/10.69) 10.77/10.76
July (10.32/10.31) 10.41/10.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.73) 5.75
American May (5.65) 5.69
Egyptian March (8.49) 8.58
Egyptian May (8.34) 8.40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 27

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 187-8 and Rs. 188-8 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 188-0 with New York futures about 3 points down.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW FARM BILL AT LAST

Messrs. M. and B. Stern in their report of to-day state as under:—

In the Ready Market demand was fair.

Forward Market opened weak, following the disturbing news of martial law having been proclaimed throughout Japan. At the outset, heavy Japanese selling combined with stale long liquidation forced prices to Rs. 186/4. At this level there was considerable short covering by the leading bear operators and prices recovered sharply being assisted by better Liverpool advices. Though there was considerable apprehension over the sudden and unexpected situation in Japan, it was later realised that the incidents bore no external political significance and under the Monarchial Govt. in Japan a quick return to normality is expected.

Regaining their equanimity, local operators were quick to perceive the importance of the final passage of the soil conservation bill with an appropriation of 500 million dollars.

From the details available, it is believed that the new bill possesses all the powers specified in the defunct A.A.A. and is even more drastic in view of the discretion given to the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the unability of the soil. Under the A.A.A. he was only permitted to lease land with the co-operation and consent of the farmers.

Fears regarding the new bill proving inefficient owing to its lateness are subsiding and in this connection it will be remembered that in 1933 planted areas were ploughed up as late as in the months of May and June.

The latest news from Japan states that a partial normal situation has been restored and with reports of scattered rains in Gujerat, a better feeling is expected in the market. We continue to recommend purchases below Rs. 190.

Note. The N. Y. market was steadier, especially new crops, on the passage of the new farm bill.

The Pool have ceased selling spots for the time being but are liquidating their March futures.

According to a private cable there will be a meeting next week with a view to starting the new farm programme.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing	4.99 3/8
To-day's opening	4.99 3/8
To-day's closing	4.99 1/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/4
To-day's closing	4.99 3/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	74.79
To-day's opening	74.82
To-day's closing	74.72
Difference	—07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 1/4 and then eased to 4.99 1/16 subsequently rallied on some support to 4.99 3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 3/16

Franc opened at 74.82 and then fell to 74.79 thereafter movements being small.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.72.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 27

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 11/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 27

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 27

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 27

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 7/8) 5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay	(37.76) 37.73
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.12) 62.18
London on Shanghai	(1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe	(1-1 31/32) 1-1 15/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 27

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/9, 49/7 and 49/3. The market showed somewhat better activity on scattered buying while steadiness of London cables induced further covering and buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/9, 49/12 and 49/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12 and 34/12. Prices showed easier tendency on the lack of support and less favourable foreign advices but rates recovered partially on local buying influenced by steadiness of foreign exchange. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12 and 34/11.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 27

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 73 3/4 and May 74 1/4. Trading was fairly active on improved enquiry influenced by disturbed political situation but eventually prices gave way under selling pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01. Prices continued to advance on better local support and covering influenced by disturbing political situation abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 27

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb 27

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought and sold. China sold. Market quietly steady."

METALS.

Tin (£209 3/4 buyer £210 sellers. Irregular) £213 buyers £214 sellers. Firm Lead (£16 3/8 buyers. No sellers. Irregular). £16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 5/16 paid and sellers) £19 1/4 value

Dunlop March (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning March (£20 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16 paid and value) 7 3/8 paid and sellers

April June (7 3/8 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb 27

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 27

	Rs. a. p
Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 7 3
Linseed May	7 5 0
Linseed September	7 8 6

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Dull And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Feb 27

Jutes ruled quiet in spite of steadier Jute and Hessian markets and only moderate business was put through. Coals were dull with very little business passing. Teas were neglected in early part of the session but later few isolated deals took place. In miscellaneous usual demand for Electric and Sugar shares continued while others displayed little interest. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent paper 90 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 98/3; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/15.

Banks: Reserve Bank 128/2.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ord 84/8; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 95 small lot; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 95 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 273/8; Equitable 33/10.

Jutes: Bally 183 small lot; Champdany 163 small lot; Dalhousie 297; Howrah 49/8; Howrah 'A' pref 141 small lot; Kamarhatty 483; Kamarhatty pref 135; Lothian 207/8; Standard 289/8.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ord 18/8; Bengal Telephone pref 14/7; Benares Electric 15/4; Cuttack Electric 8/10; Upper Ganges Electric 12/4; Arthur Butler ordy 14/8 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 8/15; British India Corporation ordy 3/10; British India Corporation pref 150.

Sugars: Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 258/8; New Savan 11/10; Raza 15/4; South Behar 16/10.

Teas: Central Cachar 70; Gohpur 6.—A. P.

The U. P. Government have finally decided and passed the detailed scheme submitted to them as regards the extension of the present Council House for accommodating the Upper Chamber under the new Reforms. A sum of about Rs. 5,50,000 is estimated to cost this extension.

More Confidence On Stock Exchange

JAPANESE ISSUES STEADIER

Giltedged Securities Depressed

WIDESPREAD IMPROVEMENT IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, February 27

After early quietness more confidence developed on the Stock Exchange. Prices generally improved with business tending to expand.

Japanese issues were steadier but the weight of new corporation issues rather depressed giltedgeds.

Wall Street was firm and there was widespread improvement.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 7/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, February 18, £98 1/2
Wednesday, February 19 £98 3/4
Thursday, February 20, £99 1/8
Friday, February 21, £99
Monday, February 24 £99
Tuesday, February 25, £99
Wednesday, February 26, £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 27

3-30 p.m.

Apart from Giltedgeds markets generally showed brighter sentiment on the cessation of recent selling. Industrials generally were firmer. Internationals and Oil shares were better.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £106 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/8) £106 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-0) 22-0
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Hydro Electric (£7 5/8) £8
Musical Industries (27-6) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 43-6
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (121-6) 121-0
Realisation 1930 (£91 1/4) £91 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (39-6) 39-6
University Ordinary (33-6) 33-6
Ford Motors (35-7 1/2) 36-0
Cable Wires (£8 1/2) £8 3/8
British American Tobacco (128-7 1/2) 128-7 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 19-6
Distillers (101-9) 101-3
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (13-0) 13-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 53-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (25-6) 25-6
Inter Nickels (49 1/2) 51 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 27

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£115) £115

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Donara Tea (45-3) 45-3
Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-6) 28-6
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-0) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 65-0
Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 5/8) £13 1/2
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 1/8
Moddar New (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Suh Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 41-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 90-0
Burma Oil (93-9) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (12-0) 12-7 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 89-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£46) £46
L M Ford (£20) £20
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£21) £21
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136
London Board G Stock (£106 1/2) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 27

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 58) dol 58 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 3/8) dol 33 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 59 5/8) dol 61 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) unquoted.

KASHMIR TO GET HEAVY RAIN

Thunder-Showers Reported From Southeast Madras

POONA, Feb. 27.

The western disturbance caused nearly general rain in Northwest Frontier Province and local rain in the east and north Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. No information is available from Kashmir but it is believed widespread rain has fallen there. Few thundershowers also are reported from West Central Provinces and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Rawalpindi 3 inches, Dalhousie, Salem and Murree 2 inches each, Cherat and Madura 1 inch each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Sind, Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province, continue widespread in Kashmir, East and North Punjab, and extend to South-west Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India and United Provinces. Scattered thunder-showers will occur in Central Provinces, East Deccan and Southeast Madras.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain will occur in Kashmir and along and near the hills of the Punjab and West United Provinces during the next 24 hours.

Weekly Weather Report.

The following is the weekly weather report ending 26th February:—

There was a large excess of rainfall in northwest frontier, Kashmir and the Punjab during the week caused by the two western disturbances. Thundershowers occurred intermittently during the week in northeast India Peninsula, rainfall being fairly widespread on some days in Assam, Orissa and North Madras coast. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-2-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 036 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.5 degrees 1.6 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.5 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 123 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-2-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Feb. 27.

Lionel Edward's Hansa Line German s s Ranenfels of 5607 reg tons Capt E Wiebke arrived from Kathiawar Ports with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Dutch Line s s Aagtekerk of 4044.22 reg tons Capt W Frier arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Kohinur of 3240 reg tons Capt J Murray sailed for Bhavnagar, Cutch and Kathiawar Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Durban of 3672 reg tons Capt J I Andrew sailed for Bhavnagar and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P & O S N Coy's s s Maloja of 12792 reg tons Capt J B Browning sailed for Sydney via Colombo with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt A Russell sailed for Busra via Karachi with local cargo and passengers.

LOADING.

Bombay: Feb. 27.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 27-2-36:—

S.S. British Viscount (A Ir O Co) for Abadan.
„ Myebashi Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.
„ Saikoh Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports.
„ Silver Spruce (V Bros) for American Ports via Colombo and Karachi.
„ Bamora (M M & Co) for P. Gulf Ports.
„ Varela (M M & Co) for Persian Gulf Ports.
„ Narkunda (M M & Co) for Europe Ports.
„ Bangalore (M M & Co) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Feb. 27.

S S Ranenfels, for Hamburg:—141 bags casein, Amins and Sons; 24 cases gum, E Valimohamed and Co; 30 bags gum kadaya, E Valimohamed and Co: 150 bales hide fleshing, B Ardeshir and Co; 110 bls cotton waste oily, G M Vyas; 94 bales cotton fly, K P Thacker and Sons; 55 bls cotton, Langley and Co; 41 bls cotton, B Harakchand and Co.

For Antwerp.—20 bags gum, E Valimohamed & Co.; 250 bales hemp, M Nissim; 50 bags old buffalow pickers P Kasumbhai; 2216 bags crushed bones, Croft Mody & Co.; 246 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 220 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 110 bales cotton, C & Thackersey Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 440 bales cotton Langley & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Gdynia.—696 bags castor seed; R Ratilal & Co.

For Rotterdam.—1280 bags groundnut seed, N Nagsee & Co.; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Stockholm.—50 bales seed, A P Gupta.

For Bremen.—330 bales cotton, A Clayton & Co.; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent.—220 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 235 bales cotton, H Langley & Co.

For Salonica.—70 bales henna leaves, D Abraham & Sons.

For Bourgas.—112 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For New York.—11 bales cotton T. waste, Ratilal & Co.

For Gothenburg.—51 bales hemp T. Dawoodbhai.

For Talleim.—60 bags hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 100 bags hemp, M Nissim.

For Bargeus.—68 bags tate powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.

S S Aagtekirk for Sydney.—537 bags myrabollums, H Bhagwandas & Co.; 67 bags myrabollum crushed, H Bhagwandas & Co.; 1050 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Melbourne.—87 bags myrabollums, H Bhagwandas & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka.—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Moji.—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Mantai Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.

For Yokkaichi.—50 bags cotton, Japan Cotton Trd. Co.

S S Victoria Maru for Kobe.—400 bags cotton, Langley & Co.; 200 bags cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka.—200 bags cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bags cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

S.S. City of Venice Agents K Nixon & Co., from Liverpool:—9 drives cotton ropes; 30 rolls wire fence; 100 kegs lead ore; 99 ingots soldier; 105 cases cycle accessories and parts, 229 packages glass bottles; 10 kegs weights; 92 pieces sanitarneware; 60 cases confectionery; 25 bags starch; 16 cases chocolate; 127 cases hammers; 11 packages electric cables; 20 cases table salt; 12 cases sterilzed milk; 12 cases condensed milk; 45 cases cheese; 10 cases biscuits; 28 cases glass paper; 24 cases electric goods; 515 cases machinery; 8 cases leather; 161 bundles tyres and tubes; 6 cases electric lamps; 242 cases cotton piecegoods; 149 bales cotton piecegoods; 46 bags cotton fents; 34 cases cigarettes; 15 cases silk yarn; 10 bales silk yarn; 15 cases brandy; 27 cases wine; 18 cases boards; 130 drums varnish; 7 cases iron screws; 118 drums aniline colour; 202 bundles toilet soap; 307 drums lubricating oil; 1157 packages greese; 41 bales steel bars; 105 kegs alizarin dye; 28 bundles expanded metal sheet; 22 cases galvanised screws 300 drums caustic soda; 75 bundles iron boot protectors; 110 coils M.S. wire; 20 cases wood screws; 50 bales cotton yarn; 32 cases woollen and cotton piecegoods

From Glasgow:—55 cases cotton piecegoods; 15 cases preserves; 16 cases biscuits; 30 cases books; 423 cases beer; 34 cases wine; 277 cases whisky; 125 bales old newspapers; 56 reels paper; 19 cases sewing machinery parts; 7 cases machinery; 100 drums phenoil; 22 nos steel joists; 50 nos galvanised steel plates; 50 bags fire clay; 2700 nos fire bricks.

Dunkirk:—5656 bundles M.S. bars; 740 bundles M.S. circles; 158 coils M.S. hoops; 174 bundles M. S. hoops; 3218 bundles M.S. flat bars; 147 pieces M.S. flat bars; 1151 bales M.S. angles; 500 bundles M.S. rods; 2670 pieces M.S. joists.

From Marseilles:—12 cases oil cloth; 325 bags almonds; 4 cases files; 7 cases saws; 42 cases castor oil; 12 bags cork; 9 cases chocolates; 22 cases cheese, 20 casks selicium carbide.

Doubts About New Farm Bill Causing General Liquidation

MARCH DELIVERY NOTICES LIGHT

In their report on cotton etc., Messrs. M. and B. Stern under date the 26th instant, state as under:—

In the ready market, there was an improved demand.

Forward market opened weak.

Selling by option dealers and bazaar operators caused a further decline. Later, prices recovered on good buying by Japanese, Commission Houses and Exporters.

The continued uncertainty in America is mainly responsible for the demoralised state of the market, and it looks as though the decline may go somewhat further, though the price level does not encourage short sales.

To-day's Sampin quotations are not yet to hand. It is reported through Shanghai that there is political internal trouble in Japan. News is being strictly censored but it is understood that several most important political leaders have been assassinated in Tokyo.

Silver was quiet but steady.

Seeds: Linseed was steady with only a small business passing.

Wheat improved on speculative buying.

Cotton: The delay in the final passage by the Senate of the new farm bill and the growing belief that when passed it will be too late to be fully effective in reducing acreage caused further general liquidation, in which the Far-East figured prominently. The weakness of Wall Street was also, a contributory factor to the decline; fears of fresh taxation following the failure of the inflationary group to obtain the necessary votes to enforce inflation for the payment of the Bonus Bill caused a sharp decline in most stocks, though there was a slight recovery towards the close.

March delivery notices were light and it is reported that only 10 were issued.

The following cable is just to hand through Reuters:—

"Senate and the House of Representatives in a Conference have agreed on the final form of the Administration's 500 million dollar soil conservation subsidy. The Bill will substitute the invalidated A.A.A. bill and provides for the establishment and maintenance of pre-war parity between farm prices and consumers' purchasing power. It empowers the Secretary for Agriculture to inaugurate plans for control of production prior to December 31st, 1937."

Passage Of The New Farm Bill Causing Better Feeling In New York

New Crop Months Especially, Steadier In Consequence

Pool Liquidation Of March Continues, While Selling Of Spots Suspended

On Wednesday, on the passage of the New Farm Bill at last, there was distinctly a better feeling prevailing in New York cotton market and New Crop months especially were steadier in consequence.

Pool liquidation of their March Futures still continues while selling of their spots have been suspended for the time being.

According to a private report, the first meeting with a view to starting the new farm programme will be held next week. In the meanwhile, however, from details available, it appears the Secretary of Agriculture will have even more drastic powers than those in the now defunct A. A. A. and he will have practical discretion to determine the unability of the soil.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Regarding the New Farm Bill being concluded, the New York Cotton Market was cheerful and after opening steady at 10.42 for July which initially dropped some scattered selling up on short covering Liverpool further strength and sellers were conspicuous absence. Continued throughout the afternoon and the highest point finished at 10 points. especially finished at 18 points, October and 10.06 and 10.10 unchanged at

NEW ORLEANS.

The market was comparatively easier and closed unchanged to 11 points down, March being 11.02—11 and July 10.41—

Spot cotton was 1 point down at 11.22.

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market due to 6 points down, opened 5 points lower at 5.54 for July and declined to 5.53 on straddle selling in the initial stage but the decline attracted investment buying which coupled with speculative buying and trade calling found offerings light and the highest touched was 5.62 plus 3. The market was rather narrow and finally finished at 5.60 plus 1.

Spot Cotton was 4 points higher at 6.01.

EAST INDIANS.

These were rather neglected and March-May and July closed a shade lower at 5.28, 5.26 and 5.19 respectively.

EGYPTIANS.

Egyptians were comparatively better and closed 11 to 6 points higher at 8.58 and 8.39 for Sakel March and May respectively.

Upper March and May were 2 points better at 6.90 and 6.92 respectively.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Sakel March were 9 points lower at 14.94 while upper April were only 2 points down at 13.14.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (at 3 p.m.)	10.43+16
N. Y. July Lowest (at 10-03 a.m.)	10.29+.02
Liverpool July Highest	5.62+.03
Liverpool July Lowest	5.53—.06

Messrs. Chunilal B. Mehta and Co., have received the following cables:—

New York.—Large sales March credited to Pool. New crop advanced on covering and report that producers' pool suspended sale of spot cotton.

New York.—Conference agreement on Agricultural Bill has caused a better feeling. Pool is liquidating March and not selling spot cotton temporarily. Technical position more favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Confidence lacking in effective new control legislation.

Pool liquidating March; later months steadied on less for sale.

Cables received through Reuters:

Liverpool:—There was trade calling and speculative buying. Offerings were very light apart from straddle selling. Closed quiet but steady.

New York:—Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts.

The Farm Bill agreement by conferees of both Houses cheered the cotton market, the distant months advancing as much as one dollar per bales. Selling of spot by the Pool, it is reported, has temporarily ceased after the congestion at warehouses.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., of New York Congress committee agreement on the farm bill and stronger technical position are strengthened new crop. Pool is selling March. Good trade demand. For the long distant pull we are inclined to favour purchase of new crops.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool cable under date the 26th instant, as under:—

Cotton: Latest news indicates passage of Farm Bill likely to prove more effective than generally thought.

Market may be due some reaction upwards particularly in view of decline in distants. Advise purchases for quick turn in Egyptian Uppers.

Rubber: Akron strike and effect of political trouble in the far East upsetting the market; on any declines good purchasing opportunities. 7 5/16 7 7/16 7 1/2.

Copper: Firm; think eventually higher. £36/1/3

Lead: Expect minor setbacks but gradually improving tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, February 26.

March	11.10
May	10.77+11
July	10.42+15
October	10.06+18
December	10.08+21
January	10.10+18
Middling Spot	11.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, February 26.

March	11.02—01
May	10.72—01
July	10.41
Middling Spot	11.22—01

NEW YORK.
New York, February 26

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	11.11
May	10.69
July	10.32

New York Noon Call—

March	11.10
May	10.70
July	10.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, February 26.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent	9 000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, February 26

February	5.79
March	5.76
April	5.72
May	5.68+01
June	5.64+01
July	5.63 5.60+01
August	5.53+01
September	5.47+01
October	5.23 5.49+01
November	5.35+01
December	5.35+01
January	5.35+01
February	5.34
Middling Spot	6.01+04

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.53
October	5.33

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 26

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.58
May	8.39
July	8.22
October	8.07
November	7.99
January	7.86
F. G. F. Spot	8.94

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 26.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.05
Fine (Good Staple)	5.20
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.35
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.1.
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
Bengal—	
Good	3.82
Fully Good	3.92
Fine	4.04
Crude—	
Fully Good	4.18
Fine	4.30
Superfine	4.42

SEEDS.
London, February 26

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. London, sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. London Feb./Mar. sellers £12-15 0

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. London Feb./Mar. sellers £13-1-3.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c. i. f. London Feb./Mar. sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. London Feb./Mar. sellers £12-10-0.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 27.

There was practically little doing in both silver as well as gold markets to-day.

Silver after opening at Rs. 49/8 for Fagan fluctuated within a very small compass of 2 annas and gold was as well stationary.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 6 0
Silver Fagan	49 8 0
Silver Chaitra	49 3 0
Gold ready	34 12 3
Gold Fagan	34 12 0
Gold Chaitra	34 11 0

MONTREAL SILVER
Montreal, Feb. 26

March	44.70
May	44.70—20
July	44.90

LONDON SILVER
London, February 26

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, February 26

Gold Bars, Fine per oz	.. £7/1-1-1 2

BOMBAY METAL MARKET
Bombay, Feb 27

London market quotations—

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£35 15 0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£35 17 6
Standard Copper 3 months	£36 2 6
Electrolytic copper	£40 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 5/8 cents.
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 12 0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, February 26.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, February 26

T. T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.99-3/16
Paris	74.79
Berlin	12.29-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Amsterdam	7.27-1/8
Brussels	29.32-1/2
Milan	62.18
Berne	15.11-3/4
Prague	119.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, February 26

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117
Consols 2-1/2 per cent ..	85-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	107-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	115-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	102-1/4
National Bank of India ..	46-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS
London, February 26

	£
Copper Braziers	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-5/8
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	209-1/4
Yellow Metal	40-3/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, February 26.

Wheat Rozario Septa Fe. nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo. nominal.

Wheat South Australians Feb sellers 31/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, February 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/10 1/2

C & F Bombay:—

Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

C & F Karachi:—

Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, February 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, February 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-3/8 sellers

LINSEED OILS.
London, February 26

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Mar. sellers 26/3

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26/7-1/2.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 26.

	Closing.
May	188.00—30
August	188.20+10

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	268 1/4
Banks selling T T	266 1/4
Banks buying T T	263 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	561
Banks buying T T	571
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	nominal 77 1/8
Banks buying T T	nominal 76 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 26th instant	4.99 3/8
Japan/London 26th instant	1/1 31/32
Java/London 27th instant	7.22
Hongkong/London 27th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 27th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 26th instant	74.79
London/Belgium 26th instant	29.32 1/2
London/Switzerland 26th instant	15.11 3/4
London/Berlin 26th instant	12.29 1/2
London/Stockholm 26th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 26th instant	4.99 3/16
London/Amsterdam 26th instant	7.27

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 25th instant	£7-0-10
Gold 26th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Silver London Ready 25th instant	19 3/4
26th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward 25th instant	19 11/16
26th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready 25th instant	45
26th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 25th instant	9/16 p.c.
26th instant	0/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 25th instant	5/8 p.c.
26th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos	1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS
London, Feb. 26.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	100 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/8

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Feb. 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	39
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	37
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	67
Consolidated Gas	33
Western Union Telg.	88 1/4
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	37
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	60
American Smeltin	64
Int. Nickel of Canada	51
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 3/4
General Motor	58 1/4
General Electric	39
Socony	15 1/4
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	34
Amr. Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	565
Northern Pacific Rly.	33
Japanese Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	95
Japanese Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	84 1/4

Market slightly better.

Total Business:—2 million.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M. Op. 187 1/4; Highest 188 1/2; Lowest 186 1/4; Closing 188

Broach J/A. Op. 188 3/4; Highest 190; Lowest 187 3/4; Closing 189 3/4.

Oomra March Op. 170; Highest 170 3/4; Lowest 170; Closing 170 1/2

Oomra May Op. 170 1/2; Highest 171; Lowest 170 1/2; Closing 170 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 138; Highest 140 1/2; Lowest 138; Closing 140 1/2

Bengal May Op. 136 1/2; Highest 137 1/4; Lowest 136 1/2; Closing 137 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) 8 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 6 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-3-36) Rs. 18 1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York futures, the local market opened steady with Broach A/May at Rs. 189 1/2 and advanced further on a little short covering to Rs. 190 1/2 but was again receding in absence of confidence. Liverpool due 5 up, opened only 2 up and was about unchanged later which coupled with further Japanese selling had a depressing effect and at the close at 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

	Rs. a p.
Broach A/May	188 4 0
Broach July/Aug	190 4 0
Oomra March	170 4 0
Oomra May	170 12 0
Bengal March	141 8 0
Bengal May	138 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 27

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	154	151	148	145
Punjab	..	154	151	148	145
Oomra No. 3	184	181	178	175	...
C P No. 1	199	196	193	190	...
C P No. 2	191	188	185	182	...
Broach No. 2	...	198	195	191	187

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	156
Bengal Fine	...	152
C. P. 1 Fin	...	190/192
C. P. 2 Fine	...	184/186
Arvi Fine	...	185/187
Ellichpur Fine	...	181/183
Berar Fine	...	179/181
Khamgaon Fine	...	180/182
Mulkapur Fine	...	176/177
Khandesh Fine	...	174/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	176/178
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	178/180
Mathia Fine	...	167/170
Broach Fine	...	196/198
Punjab/American	...	200/210
Sind-American	...	200/210
Cambodia	235/240	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	205/210	...
Compta Good	210/215	...
Westerns	200/205	...
Kampala	300/305	...
Jinja	290/295	...
New Manza	...	285/290
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	234/336
Surat-Navsari	...	243/245

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 26-2-36	6252000	3917000
Receipts yesterday 26-2-36	3000	9000
Exports to date 26-2-36	4493000	3320000
Stock at Ports 21-2-36	2463000	2630000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-2-36	2134000	674000
Stock at Liverpool 21-2-36	716000	895000
Visible Supply 21-2-36	7879000	8036000
Quantity in sight 21-2-36	10618000	6800000
Quantity out of sight 21-2-36	7480000	6084000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,412	177,496
Central India	2,281	166,856
Barsi and Nagar	1,354	99,014
Hyderabad Gaorani	81	21,225
Berar	3,923	187,921
Central Provinces	241	58,326
Total Oomras	10,262	710,858
Dholera	1,203	46,364
N W Provinces	299	55,340
Rajputana	832	42,904
Sind-Punjab	5,225	316,350
Broach	2,915	21,701
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,795
Westerns-Northerns	10	16,440
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,128
Persian	...	8
American	...	20,765
Egyptian and African	412	105,947
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	21,158	1,355,901

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 20th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,025	224,200
Japan and China	3,833	545,088
Coast Ports	150	13,233
Up-country by Rail	...	105,935
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	8,846
Total	7,008	897,302

SHARE BAZAR

The local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day owing to the sad death of one of the Brokers.

SCHEDULED BANKS

A press communique states:—

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, 21st February 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	119,30,35,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,27,84,000
(iii) Cash in India	
(a) Notes	4,65,51,000
(b) Rupees	50,66,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	22,33,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	35,24,87,000
(v) Advances in India	87,33,77,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,37,64,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Raw Cotton Situation

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL AND Co's. VIEWS

Indian Cotton Is Now On A More Attractive Basis

Bombay, Feb 27

Reviewing the position of cotton during the week, Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., state:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the Cotton Futures markets have been as under:—

NEW YORK

	Mar	May	July	Oct	Jan
19-2-36	11.34	10.91	10.60	10.25	10.32
26-2-36	11.10	10.77	10.42	10.06	10.10
	—.23	—.14	—.18	—.19	—.22

LIVERPOOL

	Mar	May	July	Oct	Jan
19-2-36	5.93	5.83	5.74	5.51	5.47
26-2-36	5.76	5.69	5.60	5.39	5.35
	—.17	—.14	—.14	—.12	—.12

BOMBAY

Broach—	A/May	J/Aug
20-2-36	196-0-0	196-12-0
27-2-36	190-0-0	191-12-0
	—6-0-0	—5-0-0
Oomra—	March	May
20-2-36	179-0-0	178-0-0
27-2-36	172-0-0	172-4-0
	—7-0-0	—5-12-0
Bengal—	March	May
20-2-36	142-4-0	139-8-0
27-2-36	142-0-0	139-8-0
	—0-4-0	eq.

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 5 points higher.

During most of the last week markets have had a sagging tendency caused by the uncertainty about the ability of the American Administration to do anything to prevent a large increase in cotton acreage during the coming season. It was announced yesterday that the Senate and House of Representatives had reached agreement regarding the Soil Conservation Bill and distant months recovered fully half of the loss which had accumulated during the week. There was no recovery in the near month as we understand further sales of Pool cotton continue to be made. No official announcement has yet been made regarding the disposal of the cotton under the control of the Government, but it is obviously the intention of the powers that be that the spot situation should be eased by the release of sufficient cotton of the required qualities. We do not believe this cotton will be thrown on the market indiscriminately, but as spot American cotton is now definitely expensive as compared with outside growths, it would be advisable to dispose of as much of this cotton as possible so as to keep such cotton moving into consumption and maintain the steady improvement in the statistical position of American which has been going on for some time. By doing so, in the long run there will be advantage to the American farmer when the time comes for him to market his next crop. It is difficult at this early date to estimate the value of the new legislation in America, but in his own interests we do not believe the American farmer will plant a huge acreage this coming season. New Crop cotton at around ten cents is not expensive and around this level we should prefer purchases to sales.

The local market has been affected by the sagging American markets and has had to face heavy speculative selling and additional selling by option dealers. Our market was further disturbed yesterday by the political news from Japan, but it is believed the authorities there already have the situation well in hand and serious repercussions on the cotton market are unlikely. Just before this news reached us there were indications of an expansion of the export demand from the Far East in addition to the fairly good demand which was coming from Europe. Indian cotton is now on a more attractive basis as compared to other growths and we are of opinion supplies should now be secured.

Recently crop conditions in the Western and Coomptha areas have been declining and crop estimates in these districts have had to be reduced.

The declining market has created a quiet tone in the local cloth and yarn markets, but any favourable feature ought to revive the demand and this could be easily met, as consumers of cotton not only have a lower market but a much more attractive basis for most of the cotton which they use. In several styles there already is a tendency for basis to harden and we are of opinion outright purchases of such cotton should now be made.

INDORE COTTON MARKET

Indore, Feb. 27.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. Krishanapura Indore).

Wheat seeds and Cotton Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay Pass	Rs.	20 21
Wheat Malwi	Rs.	18 20
Wheat Pissi	Rs.	16 17
Tilseeds	Rs.	28 35
Linseeds Bold Broun	Rs.	20 22
Gram	Rs.	14 15
Lintal	Rs.	14 16
Tuar	Rs.	14 18
Ajavan	Rs.	14 15
Jawar	Rs.	12 14
Bajera	Rs.	15 16
Moog (Green)	Rs.	15 17
Moog (Black)	Rs.	10 12
Oil Cakes	Rs.	15 16
Cotton seeds	Rs.	10 12
Dhana	Rs.	24 26
Chilies	Rs.	67 78
Jongari (Kolapur)	Rs.	24 25
Kappas Malwi	Rs.	30 32
Kappas Nimadi	Rs.	27 29
Kappas Anjad	Rs.	30 32
Ghee	Rs.	234 240
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal	Rs.	70 75
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal	Rs.	65 72
Cotton Broach opening per Candi of 784 lbs.	Rs.	185
Cotton Broach closing per Candi of 784 lbs.	Rs.	183
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs.	Rs.	9/0
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs.	Rs.	9/4
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs.	Rs.	6/0
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs.	Rs.	2/4
Satan per than:—		
Hukumchand	Rs.	4/0
Indore Malwa	Rs.	3/14
Bhandari	Rs.	3/12
Swadeshi	Rs.	3/13
Rajakumar	Rs.	3/14
Kalyanmal	Rs.	4/0
State	Rs.	3/15
Shares:—		
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills		40
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd.		49
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd.		167
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy)		130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref)		112
100 Nandelal Bhandari Mills Ltd.		90
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd.		2
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd.		42
100 Binod Mills Ltd.		134
25 United Profitable A. Co. Ltd.		10
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd.		10
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Press Ltd.		2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd.		27
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd.		9
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd.		1
Bullion:—		
Gold Bar per tola		35
Silver pat per 100 tolas		50
Silver Kadaval 100 tolas		46
Silver Contari 100 tolas		44

Arrival Cotton and Kappas 150 Karts Mills buying.

Arrival Grain and other 600 Carts lockal buying.

Banks and Co-operative padi Rate 2 to 5/8 p.c.

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTOR SEED QUOTATIONS

Groundnuts Feb.—		
Opening	Rs.	7 10 0
Highest	Rs.	7 10 9
Lowest	Rs.	7 10 6
Closing	Rs.	7 10 6
Groundnuts May—		
Opening	Rs.	39 5 0
Highest	Rs.	39 6 6
Lowest	Rs.	39 1 0
Closing	Rs.	39 1 9
Castorseed May—		
Opening	Rs.	6 15 6
Highest	Rs.	6 15 7½
Lowest	Rs.	6 14 9
Closing	Rs.	6 14 0
Cottonseed May—		
Opening	Rs.	19 14 6
Highest	Rs.	20 0 3
Lowest	Rs.	19 10 0
Closing	Rs.	19 12 6

CONDITIONS IN YARN MARKET

Continued Decline In Cotton Adversely Affecting Prices

Bombay, Feb 26

The continued decline in the prices of cotton have naturally had a disastrous effect on the yarn market during the past few days and our market has therefore continued to remain very nervous and depressed throughout the whole past week. In absence of any demand, the undertone in yarn prices has ruled easier and even the present level of prices has been only nominal in as much as no actual transactions have been taking place owing to the dearth of buyers at the present moment. The tendency of the cotton market is still very uncertain and consequently dealers have been very nervous and are more inclined to unload of their holdings marketably but buyers are difficult to find. In the present circumstances, it is but natural that buyers adopt a waiting attitude and do not show any inclination to make any purchases until the market gets settled. The future tendency is therefore uncertain at the moment.

English Yarns: There is hardly any change to report in this class of yarns and prices have remained more or less unchanged with no business of importance passing during the week.

Japanese and Shanghai Yarns: Prices have remained practically unchanged with steady undertone. Turnover has, however, been very limited and demand continues to remain moderate. As regards mercerised yarns, what speculative activities were evident last week, have considerably fallen off. Fresh arrivals have been rather heavy and spot prices are much lower than replacing costs and no forward business of any importance has been possible during the week. Sampin has declined further whilst Exchange remains unchanged.

Art Silk Yarns: Official prices of Italrayon Yarns remain unchanged during the week with moderate turnover. Inquiries for delustred yarns have been increasing but stocks of Italian qualities are nearly over whilst stocks of Japanese qualities are very small and scarcity is felt very keenly by the consumers. As regards Japanese lustred yarns, fresh arrivals are very small whilst demand from the consuming districts has been gradually improving and prices have remained fairly steady. As regards forward position, inquiries have now been increasing but on account of much higher prices quoted by the Japanese suppliers, no important business has been possible. On the whole the position has been getting healthier and future outlook seems to be more hopeful.

Indian Yarns: No fresh sales of importance have been reported by our Mills during the week under review. Reports from practically all consuming districts have been far from encouraging and fresh buying is almost at a standstill. Reports from cloth market are also very discouraging and in present circumstances it does not pay the handloom weavers to place their products at anything like remunerative prices. The future outlook therefore does not seem to be hopeful for the time being

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936

Municipal Grant For Slum Service

CORPORATION VOTES Rs. 5 LACS

Draft Address Of Welcome To Viceroy-Designate Approved

The Municipal Corporation on Thursday agreed to provide Rs. 5 Lacs for Slum Service in the city after a discussion of nearly two hours.

At the last meeting held on Monday it was moved by Sir J. B. Boman-Behram to provide Rs. 10 lacs for that purpose.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonker moved an amendment to reduce the amount to Rs. 5 lacs which the mover of the proposition accepted. It was ultimately passed by the House by a large majority.

To Welcome Viceroy-Designate

The Corporation also approved of the draft address of welcome to be presented to Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy-Designate of India.

PLEA FOR SCRUTINY

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar resuming the debate on the proposition for Slum Service said he did not oppose it but took an opportunity to warn the House not to vote money without proper scrutiny first. The Development Department work was taken without any scrutiny and it cost the municipality several lacs of rupees only on maintaining the staff.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin pointed out several special funds which had been accumulated to the tune of lacs of rupees and asked the House to utilise them for Slum Service.

The Municipal Commissioner said according to the statement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, they expected a surplus balance of Rs. 16,65,000. Out of this amount, the Corporation had already granted Rs. 67,000 to the Schools Committee as additional grant. A few thousand rupees were allotted to various institutions last week. Then he expected the assessment on the mills by about 15 per cent less. The B.B. and C.I. Railway had applied to the Government of India to reduce the water tax and considering all these points, he thought that if Rs. 10 lacs were taken away from the surplus balance very little will remain at the end of the year.

WHAT IS SLUM SERVICE?

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta did not oppose the proposition but wanted to know from the mover of the proposition the definition of the Slums Service. Did it mean making new roads at some insanitary place like Dharavi, or did it mean providing urinals at some over-crowded locality or to supply water mains where they were not before? He however pointed out that the revenue surplus was meant for ordinary service and that the municipal fund was distinct from the surplus fund. He expressed his sympathy towards the proposition but pleaded his inability to vote for it as it stood.

Mr. S. K. Patil supporting the proposition said if there was any fear that by reducing the surplus balance there was a chance of restoring the one per cent cut in the general tax, the house could appropriate Rs. 5 lacs instead of Rs. 10 lacs, but he urged his colleagues to make some beginning.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonker moved an amendment to reduce the amount to Rs. 5 lacs. The mover of the propositon accepted the amendment which being put to vote was carried.

Corporation's Draft Address

The following are extracts from the draft address of welcome which was approved by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday to be presented to Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy Designate of India on his arrival in Bombay in April next.

The high office to which you have been called is perhaps the most onerous and responsible in the Empire. Difficult enough at all times, it will, in this transitional period when the old order is yielding place to the new, demand from its holder exceptional qualities of intelligence and character.

That Your Lordship should have been selected to guide the destinies of this great country at this momentous period of her history is no mean tribute to your personal qualities and attainments. For under the new dispensation the Viceroy is, so to say, the key-note of the constitutional arch The choice, therefore, could only fall on one who has been tried and not found wanting in the qualities which go to the making of a statesman and a successful administrator.

As the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Your Lordship has gained an intimate knowledge of the constitutional machinery which it will be your duty to set into motion. We cannot say that the new India Act has been welcomed in this country with any marked degree of enthusiasm. Several of its provisions, especially in the Federal sphere with which Your Lordship will be more directly concerned, have raised grave misgivings among large sections of the people and

(Continued On Page 10 Col: 4)

New Light On Jap Army Coup

Assassin Of Chief Of Military Bureau Justifies Crime

Younger Ranks Of Army Determined To Purge Service Of "Impure Influence"

"ELDER STATESMEN, FINANCIAL LEADERS AND BUREAUCRATIC OFFICIALS ARE POISONING THE COUNTRY"—HE SAYS AT TRIAL

Interesting side-light on the motives which appear to have inspired the ring-leaders of the Military Coup in Japan, is thrown by the statements made by the Defence Counsel in the trial, in Tokyo, a few weeks ago, of Lt.-Col. Saburo Aizawa, charged with the murder of Major-General Nagata, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, in August of last year.

"All young officers of the Army are burning with the eager desire to remove the clouds that exist between the Emperor and the Army," said the Counsel, who warned the Court that, if a mistake was made in handling the case, the whole Army would be agitated and that "if the true spirit of Lt.-Col. Aizawa is not understood, there will appear a second Aizawa and a third Aizawa..... determined to effect reformation."

"SPIRIT OF ARMY REFORMATION"

The following report is taken from the "Japan Times":—

January 30:—"The spirit of the Showa Reformation of the Army was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aizawa, and young officers of the army sincerely desire to removal all outside influence from the army so that it will become truly the army of the Emperor," said Lieutenant-Colonel Sakichi Mitsui, counsel for the defence, when the public trial of the assassin of Major-General Tetsuzan Nagata was reopened at 10 a.m. to-day at the Court Martial of the First Division, Akasaka.

Before beginning the examination of the defendant Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsui demanded permission to speak in respect to the method and policy of the examination.

WANTS SPIRIT UNDERSTOOD.

He asked that the judges of the court fully understand the spirit of the Japanese Army in conducting the trial. He declared that the present trial is a great and important case for the army.

"If a mistake is made in handling the case, the whole army may be caused to a serious condition," the counsel for the defence said. He then pointed out mistakes in the charge against Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa, and said that if the trial were continued according to the charge serious discussions would be caused.

"It is an unprecedented case in the army," he said. "The whole nation is eagerly watching the result of the trial. If the true spirit of Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa is not understood, there will appear a second Aizawa, and a third Aizawa. There will also appear persons determined to effect reformation. The army should be saved from its impure influence immediately. I wish that the judge realize the wish and tendency of the entire army, and make efforts not to make mistakes in conducting the trial."

INSISTS ON READING.

He then proceeded to read hundreds of letters written to Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa from all parts of the country. Chief Judge Major-General Sato asked the counsel for defence to postpone the reading of those letters to another time, but Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsui insisted upon reading them.

"All young officers of the army are burning with the eager desire to remove the clouds that exist between the Emperor and the army," declared the counsel.

The presiding judge advised the counsel not to enter into a discussion, but for more than an hour the counsel explained as he saw it the spirit that prompted Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa to commit the act.

The session adjourned at 11-15 to be re-opened in the afternoon.

TRIAL SCENES.

January 28:—The public trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aizawa, who killed Major-General Tetsuzan Nagata, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, at his office in the War Office on August 12 last, was opened at the Court Martial of the First Division, Akasaka, at 10 a.m. to-day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa was brought in to court in his army uniform but without his sword Major-General Shozaburo Sato, Chief Judge, presided at the trial. Lieutenant-General Jofu Hori, commander of the First Division, and other prominent army officers were present at the trial.

ONLY 25 ADMITTED.

The public being greatly interested in the trial. 245 persons had gathered early in the morning to obtain the opportunity to hear the proceedings. Some of them had remained at the gate of the court since midnight in order to have the first chance. Those 245 persons were allowed to draw lots, and only 25 lucky persons were given permission to enter the court room.

After the preliminary examination respecting the defendant's personal matters, the formal charge against him was read.

In the charge presented against Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa, it was mentioned that since about 1930 he had begun to give serious consideration to the general conditions of the country and became particularly worried about the future of the nation, in view of disturbed thoughts as well as diplomatic, political and economic problems. Thus he discussed the question of national reformation with Messrs. Yoriyoshi Otsu, Eiichi Okura, Koji Muranaka, Saburo Ogawa, Asaichi Isobe, Zei Nishida and others. For the realization of their plans, they were determined not to hesitate to take direct action if necessary.

Sir S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister of Indore, who opened the reconstituted Legislative Council of the State on the 25th instant.

HAS PERSECUTION COMPLEX.

Then, since about June, 1933, he had realized the need of reforming the War Department, as the army had failed to unite for the clarification of national polity spirit. When Major-General Tetsuzan Nagata was appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in March, 1934, he had come to entertain an antipathy toward the General, believing that he was hindering the national reformation under the pretext of the control of the army.

In November, 1934, Koji Muranaka, Asaichi Isobe and others were examined on the suspicion of planning a revolt. This development he believed to be a trick of General Nagata for causing the downfall of his associate officers. When he saw the newspaper report of July 16, 1935, that General Jinzaburo Masaki had been relieved of his post as the Director-General of Military Education, he thought that this was also the plan of Major-General Nagata. On July 18 he came to Tokyo from Fukuchiyama, and stopped at the Kaikosha, Kudan. He resolved to Kill Major-General Nagata, but on the following morning became calmer, and in the afternoon called on General Nagata at the War Office. He recommended General Nagata to resign.

When he returned to Fukuchiyama on July 21 he received from Koji Muranaka a pamphlet telling the circumstances that had led to the change of the Director-General of Military Education. Later in the month, he received another secret pamphlet which told that the transfer of General Masaki had been due to the intrigue of General Nagata. Thus, he came to believe that unless General Na-

(continued on page 10 col 5)

Assembly Interpellations

Neither Hitler Nor Gandhi

Craik's Version Of Page-Boy Story In English Play

The Legislative Assembly met and concluded to-day voting on demands for grant in respect of the Railway Budget.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

At question time several interpellations were put by Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant relating to the position of Indians overseas.

Sir G. S. Bajpai replying said, "Instructions have been issued to the Indian Agent General as to representations he should make to the South African Government regarding the Aransvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill. But Government are unable to place them on the table. The number of Indians in Kenya at the end of 1930 was 39,594 and at the end of 1934 stood at 34,958.

Sir. Muhammed Zafrullah replying to Swami Venkatachalam Chetty gave a long answer about the constitution of the Imperial Shipping Committee and concluded by the announcement that the High Commissioner for India has been asked to see that any claims that Indian non-officials may possess as experts are not overlooked when the question of next appointing an expert member of the committee arises.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Dr. Banerjee's question said the film "Bosambo" relates to Africa and not to India.

Mr. Satyamurti:—Will the Government instruct their representatives in foreign countries to look out for such objectionable films and bring them to the notice of the Government of India as early as possible?

Sir Henry Craik:—I will consider that suggestion but I think we have made perfectly clear to His Majesty's Government our policy in the matter and that we are trying to stop in India films objected to by other countries and the same ought to be done regarding objections by India.

Mr. A. Ayyangar. Are you putting the matter before the League of Nations?

Sir H. Craik:—I stated before that I shall consider the question.

Dr. Bannerjee asked: Is it a fact that in an English play the use of the name "Hitler" was protested against by the German Government with the result the name of "Gandhi" was substituted for Hitler?

"HITLER AND GANDHI"

Sir H. Craik, replied, enquiries have been made in England and I am informed Mr. Gandhi's name was not actually used in the play. The report that appeared to the contrary in certain newspapers is incorrect. The facts of the case are as follows:—According to my information "when the play in question was submitted for licence, what appeared to be a harmless joke dealing similarity of name of a page-boy (character in play) and that of Herr Hitler was not interfered with. Later, a complaint was made by the German Ambassador through the Foreign Office and the management were in consequence asked to eject the reference to Hitler and submit alternative lines for the passage to which exception was taken. Upon receiving communication to this effect from Lord Chamberlain the management stated to the press that they proposed to change the name of the page to "Gandhi" but this was never actually done on the stage so far as Lord Chamberlain was aware and following an interview between the author of the play and the assistant comptroller of Lord Chamberlain's office, a free and entirely unoffensive play with no reference to either Hitler or Gandhi was submitted and approved by Lord Chamberlain.

BREEZE IN ASSEMBLY

Sequel To Finance Member's Remarks

NEW DELHI, February 27.

Sir James Grigg replying Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant said that at the suggestion of the Government of India the Provincial Governments had selected ten officers for training in the Finance Department for service after the introduction of the new constitution. Of these six, are Indian and nine belonged to the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Avanashilingham: Out of these six, were not three already in the Financial Service?

Sir James Grigg: I do not know about that. We suggested to the Provincial Governments that they might like to have certain number of officers' trained in the Finance Department, they have chosen ten, of which six are Indians.

Mr. Pant: Was there any suggestion—I am not making any insinuation—from the Finance Department of the Government of India of fact that it would be better if they gave preference to officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service.

Sir James Grigg: I do not know about that. I should want notice. If I may be allowed to give a little more information, I may say that there was a suggestion in certain organs of the Congress Party that we had ourselves selected forty people of which only two were Indians. That was contradicted the very next day, but some of these organs have continued to repeat the first story.

Mr. Avanashilingam: Why were so many Europeans selected and only six Indians?

Sir James Grigg: The Honourable Member is repeating quite maliciously the same insinuation as that which appeared in the Congress organs. I said ten people have been selected, of which six are Indians, which means there are only four Europeans.

Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant: Is it proper for the Honourable member to say that there is any malice?

The President: The Honourable member will withdraw that word.

Sir James Grigg: I withdraw the word "malicious". I quite realise that interchange of abuse is to be from outside only.

Mr. Satyamurti: What did the Honourable member mumble at the last? Did he say one-sided abuse? I submit, Mr. President, the Honourable member says all sorts of things against the Opposition in an undertone. I want to know what he said last.

Sir N. N. Sircar: Opposition say so many things against us.

Mr. Satyamurti: But what all we say is Parliamentary. You say unparliamentary things. I repeat my request to you, Sir, to call upon

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 3)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—

DICK CHELFORD'S VOICE IS HEARD--DEEP IN THE CELLS UNDER THE ABBEY----
THAT'S DICK, ALL RIGHT--I GUESS IT'S SAFE---
HERE WE ARE, DICK!--THIS WAY!
LESLIE!--YOU'RE SAFE -----AND HARRY, TOO!
THAT'S WHY HARRY BROUGHT ME HERE---TO PROTECT ME FROM DANGER--
THE SAME DANGER THAT'S BEEN THREATENING US SINCE WE KNEW OF THE CHELFORD TREASURE, DICK--THE BLACK ABBOT!
YOU FOOL--I AM THE BLACK ABBOT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
2-4

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